HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Mode. W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 91— BOMBAY TUESDAY APRIL 19 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

**MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.**

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

☞ All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamer | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| 23 Apr. | RAJPUTANA. | | 16,568 |
| 30 ,, | MOOLTANx .. | | 20,847 |
| 7 May | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 14 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA * .. | 10,940 |
| 21 ,, | KANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 28 ,, | DELTA .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,837 |
| 4 June | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 11 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA * .. | 10,918 |
| 18 ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 25 ,, | RAZMAK .. | NALDERAx .. | 15,993 |
| 2 July | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 9 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MANTUA * .. | 10,902 |
| 16 ,, | MALWAx .. | | 10,940 |
| 23 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MONGOLIAx .. | 16,504 |
| 30 ,, | KANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 6thAug. | RAZMAK .. | MACEDONIA .. | 11,120 |
| 13 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 20 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTAN .. | 20,847 |
| 27 ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India (Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea ..... £103
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions ..... £120
To Marseilles and back ..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | |
| 12th May | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |
| 7th July | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 21st ,, | MERKARA .. | 8,285 |

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | |
| 28th April | NALDERA .. | For Australia. |
| 7th June | NELLORE .. | China & Japan |
| | CATHAY .. | At Colombo for Australia. |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | |
| 20th April | BANKURA .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 22nd ,, | CHAKLA .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 25th ,, | VITA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports. |
| 27th ,, | KARAGOLA .. | East & S. Africa. |

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING

### N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Akita Maru .. | 3817 | 7 Apr. | 22 Apr. |
| Genoa Maru .. | 6785 | 19 ,, | 21 ,, |
| *Tamba Maru .. | 6845 | 29 ,, | 12 May |
| Tottori Maru .. | 5973 | 15 May | 28 ,, |
| Rangoon Maru .. | 5059 | 19 ,, | 2 June |
| Seiyo Maru .. | 6550 | 30 ,, | 12 ,, |

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
### O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|
| Shinnoh Maru | 3rd April 1927 | 14th April 1927 |
| Shunko Maru | 11th ,, ,, | 22nd ,, ,, |
| Sumatra Maru | 22nd ,, ,, | 3rd May ,, |
| Honolulu Maru | 10th May ,, | 22nd ,, ,, |
| Indo Maru | 25th ,, ,, | 3rd June ,, |

For Particulars apply to :—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

**AMRUTANJAN**

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

**AMRUTANJAN**

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

**CURES ALL**

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Post 10 Annas.
*Sold Everywhere.*
It kills cures all

**ACHES AND PAINS**

**TO SECURE**

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

**"BRAHMA CHARYA"**

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,**
JAMNAGAR.

## BANKING

### Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England).
Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul, Karachi, Kirkuk.
Authorised Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
PRESIDENT:
A. S. Haskell, Esqr
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
G. Bromley Martin, Esqr.
J. H. Beatty, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.
Capt. E. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esqr.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE, Esqr.
N. B. SAKLATWALLA, Esqr., C.I.E.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

Rates for one or two years Fixed Deposit can be ascertained on application. Current Accounts opened, and short period deposits are accepted at Rates which can be ascertained on application.

In Savings Deposit Account interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed. Copies of Rules can be had on application.

Bills are purchased, Loans and Cash Credits allowed on Securities, Banking and Exchange business of any description carried on. British and Foreign Securities purchased and sold. Securities kept in Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends drawn for customers.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

### Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

**Income-Tax & Super-Tax**

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

**B. L. THOSAR** PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

**EYE TROUBLES**

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St, KARACHI.

When You Spend so much for
**Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
**AP JJO FERNANDES & CO.**
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . BOMBAY

## INSURANCE

### Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

| Valuation. | Year. | Surplus disclosed. |
|---|---|---|
| First | 1917 | Rs 11,532 |
| Second | 1922 | Rs 27,737 |
| Third | 1923 | Rs 1,16,544 |

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

### The Bombay Chronicle

**BUSINESS NOTICE.**

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**

Daily Edition,

| | Local | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year | .. Rs. 20 | Rs. 25 |
| 6 Months | .. Rs. 10 | Rs. 12.8 |
| 3 Months | .. Rs. 5 | Rs. 6.4 |
| 1 Month | .. Rs. 1-14 | Rs. 2-4 |

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 3/8 | Rs. 4 | Rs. 7 |

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

**NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.**

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....

## INSURANCE

### HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

### VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

*Chairman*—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
*Chief Agents*—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
*Head Office*—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

### BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

### INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

# CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—APPLICANTS, desiring following posts to consult with KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi :—Posts of Clerks, Overseers, Typists, Signallers, Doctors and Matriculates &c.
A R185

WANTED—SALESMAN for Sundries and Paper business. Only those with experience need apply stating full particulars and salary expected. Good opportunity for capable man. Box 1952, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 28433

WANTED—A fully qualified English (LADY) DOCTOR. Pay from Rs. 500/, rising annually, to Rs. 800/ per mensem in addition to a free furnished house and the free use of a conveyance. Apply with particulars to Box 1948 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 28398

WANTED—CANDIDATES for SUBORDINATE ENGINEER and OVERSEER CLASSES, Session July 1927. For free prospectus Apply to MANAGER, HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow.
A R159

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Gujerati B. Com. or UNDERGRADUATE with a thorough knowledge of Gujerati Accounts. Those having experience of building construction work will be preferred. Apply in own hand writing in English and Gujerati with copies of testimonials, and minimum pay required to Box No. 1951 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R174

WANTED—4 STEAM ROAD ROLLER DRIVERS to work on L. B. roads. Intending drivers should submit their applications along with copies of testimonials so as to reach the U/S before 5th May, 1927. Pay of each will be fixed according to qualifications and experience. Three posts are temporary i.e. for 6 months and one post is permanent. The applicants should state their experiences of rolling work with the last pay they drew during last services with copies of latest testimonials to C. C. HULKOTI, President D. L. B. DHARWAR.
A 28445

## HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—BUNGLOWS at LONAWLA for season. Write or see RAMDAS RANCHHORDAS, Dadyseth Agiary Lane, No. 133, Bombay.
(C)

## HOTELS.

**CALCUTTA HOTEL LD**

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem. Telegrams :—" CALHOTEL"

## EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3673

## PROFESSION.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

WHITE LEPROSY (Leucoderma) WHITE PATCHES completely cured in a month by our harmless true remedies. Electuary for internal use and oil for external if not price refunder, price both together Rs. 7/. TIBBI MEDICAL WORKS No. 3, Darbhanga.
R175

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

## TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

UNIQUE TYPEWRITER BARGAIN DISCOUNT of 33 1/3 per cent on our usual prices of new and used portables and high grade rebuilts and slightly used typewriters of all makes and all prices. Call or write for list to-day. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, The Typewriter Economy Emporium, 319 Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANANDA KRISHNA WEAVING COMPANY CHOWA, CANNANORE.—Manufacturers of Cotton Checks, Imitation Tweeds and Silks, Shirtings, Bed-sheets, Towels, etc. WANTED active AGENTS all over India.
T R183

BEST DARJEELING TEA, publicity sample packet of 1 lb. at Rs. 1/4. Paradise Tea Co., near Excelsior Cinema.
R177

**THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT**

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No, 21986

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

**Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.**

### NOTICE TO JURYMEN

The attention of Jurymen is directed to the Preliminary Jury lists published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 14th instant.

Suggestions for alteratioss or corrections in the said lists should bo sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or the undersigned on or before the 20th instant.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 14th April, 1927. 28450

### THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS Co., Ltd,

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of stores and materials required by the Company during the 12 months, 1st July, 1927, to 30th June, 1928, as set out in the undermentioned Schedules A to G will be received by the Assistant Secretary, at the Company's Head Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, upto noon on WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, 1927.

SCHEDULE A.—Bolts, nuts, rivets, wires, etc.
Pipes and Pipe Fittings.
Iron and Steel sections, Plates, etc.

SCHEDULE B.—Brushes, ropes, twines, etc.
Greases, oils and paints.

SCHEDULE C.—Building materials and Timber.

SCHEDULE D.—Sundry Stores.

SCHEDULE E.—Electrical Stores.

SCHEDULE F.—Cables, Steel conduits and Fittings, (Insulated), etc.

SCHEDULE G.—Road materials.

Forms of Tender together with Schedules can be obtained (on payment of Rs. 2 per copy) on and after TUESDAY, the 19th instant from the Chief Store-keeper, at whose office at Tramway Building, samples of stores may be seen between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m. except on Saturdays and Sundays. The specifications for Paints, Greases, Lubricating oils, Teak squares, Paints, Painter's oil and Varnishes can also be seen in the Chief Store-keeper's Office. Copies of the specifications may be obtained on payment of Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders may be accepted in whole or in part and will be subject to the "GENERAL CONDITIONS OF TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF MATERIAL" attached to the Tender form.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Covers containing Tenders must be endorsed "TENDER FOR STORES."

EARNEST MONEY.—A sum of Rs. 200 in cash only (Cheques and Government Securities will not be accepted) must accompany each Tender, as earnest money. This must be enclosed in a separate cover, and not in the covers in which Tenders are submitted.

Any earnest money deposited shall be forfeited, if the Tender which it covers is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation as to the Company's decision in regard to his Tender, or fails to deposit within 10 days of such intimation the security that he will be required to deposit with the Company in the event of acceptance of the whole or any part of his Tender.

C. N. MOBERLY,
M. Inst. C. E.,
General Manager.

28448

## FOR SALE.

1. P. Orr and Son's Six 14" DUMPY LEVELS, complete with spare parts in working order with tripod stand.
2. P. Orr and Son's Ten SOP-WOOD LEVELLING STAVES, 14" in length, slightly used.
3. Six STEEL CHAINS, 100" long, slightly used with arrows.

Inquire about prices from

STATE ENGINEER,
Rajkot.
28391

## AUCTION SALES.

### MEHTA & CO.

(On Government G.I.P. Ry. List.)

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPING WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION BY THE UNDERSIGNED ON FRIDAY, THE 29TH INST. AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY CO., AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 55 AND 56 OF THE INDIAN RAILWAY ACT NO. IX OF 1890 CONSISTING OF :—

Bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of husk, bags of hirda, bags of jwaris, bags of sweeping, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of iron bars, bundles of umbrella sticks, case of wooden toys, loose wooden sleepers, cask of soda, case of soap, empty iron casks, bags of salt petre, bundles of tables and chairs, crate of chula, bags of soda, bags of cotton, trunks of luggage, bundles of wooden bundles of cots, lot of stones, case of medicine.

Terms—50 per cent deposit delivery against balance within ten days.

MEHTA & CO.

## BANKING.

### Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Seattle |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | London | Samarang |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angeles | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Manila | Shimonosaki |
| Changchun | Nagasaki | Sourabaya |
| Darien | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Fengtien | New York | Tientsin |
| Hamburg | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Hankow | Osaka | Tsinan |
| Harbin | Peking | Tsingtan |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Vladivostock |
| Honolulu | Rio de Janeiro | |
| Kai Yuan | Saigon | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

### Bank of India, Ld

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

## AMUSEMENTS

**Don't Fail This Week**

**NETAJI PALKAR**

**Maharashtra Film's Jewel**

AT

**CINEMA MAJESTIC**

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

## AMUSEMENTS

**PATHE SUPER GAZETTE** TIME : 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
**PATHE CINEMA** ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

## The Cream of Society

Women of fashion know well that money cannot buy a purer or more delicate cream than Icilma. It not only cleanses the skin—but does permanent good, for alone among face creams it contains the famous Icilma Water from Northern Africa, renowned far and wide for its beautifying properties.

Invisible as air and wholly free from grease, Icilma forms a perfect protection against the harsh, drying influence of hot sun or rough winds. And by a special process of manufacture (taking nine times as long as the preparation of ordinary creams), Icilma is wrought to an exquisite foamy lightness, which makes it the most ethereal of creams and the best base for powder.

Make regular use of Icilma on rising, after washing, before motoring, playing games, or entering the heated atmosphere of theatre or ballroom. You may do so with confidence, for Icilma is guaranteed not to grow hair. For the final touch, use silk-sifted Icilma Face Powder—light as a butterfly's wing, the daintiest powder made.

**Icilma CREAM**

*In beautiful new jade-coloured jars.*
*Choice of two perfumes, Bouquet or Magnolia.*

**THE IDEAL FACE POWDER.**

Soft, fine and clinging, sifted many times through screens of closely woven silk, Icilma Face Powder adheres lightly but securely to the skin under all conditions. Almost invisible, it is so fine that it gives a delicate and velvety bloom and removes all anxiety about "shininess." Made in two shades—Naturelle, which suits most complexions; and Creme, especially for Brunettes.

## India Wants to Know Why

### Doctors tell why we should eat cereal foods

The normal individual requires more energy-producing food during the early development period up to the age of ten to twelve than at any other time of life. Doctors say the ideal foods are those which are easiest to digest and which can be assimilated without placing undue strain on the system. They say in this class of foods, cereals are of great value and among cereals oats is a leader.

Quaker Oats is made from the finest hearts of the best white oats grown. In this excellent cereal food is found the utmost nutrition for the least digestive effort. Quaker Oats is rich in carbohydrates, vitamins and proteins, those elements indispensable to correct nutrition. It is one of the few foods that can be cooked with milk. In food value it is an excellent substitute for meat.

Quaker Oats is specially packed under a tremendous pressure which excludes practically all the air from the container so that the product is sure of reaching you fresh, free from contamination and deterioration. During its manufacture no human hands have touched Quaker Oats.

507

**INSURE YOUR TIME, INCOME & LONGEVITY**

BY COOKING YOUR FOOD DAILY
WITH
Dr. I. M. Mallick's (M.A., M.B.,B.L.)
**IC-MIC COOKER**
Simple to use, handy to carry, Clean & Hygienic.
Over 3 Lacs already in use.
Special terms to Mofussil Customers.
*Write for our "Illustrated Catalogue,"*

Tele :—phone No. B. B.-850, grams "ICMICOOKER" Calcutta.

IC-MIC COOKER CO., 29, COLLEGE STREET, CALCUTTA.

*AGENTS* :—MANEKJI & CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Write for Illustrated Catalogue No. "D."

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## Make no mistake?

Kidney troubles are often misunderstood, and much needless pain and discomfort is endured as a consequence. The work of the kidneys is to filter the blood, and if they fail to do so, uric acid and other poisonous impurities upset the entire system. That is why it is so dangerous to neglect backache, urinary disorder, bladder weakness, rheumatic twinges, headaches, dizziness and nervousness.

It is unusual for all of these symptoms to be present at one time, but if you are in doubt about yourself, you will do well to use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Don't risk the development of rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, dropsy, gravel, stone, and other results of kidney disorder. Middle-aged people, especially, should take an occasional course of Doan's to keep the kidneys thoroughly active.



## AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

New Classes for the SPECIAL DIPLOMA EXAMS. IN ACCOUNTING, BANKING, COMPANY MANAGEMENT AND COMMERCE recently instituted by the Indian Merchants' Chamber will commence from 18th April. No University qualifications are required for candidates wishing to take any of these courses. Candidates passing this Exam. will be entitled to use **D. Com. M.C.** after their names. All young men anxious to improve their future prospects are requested to call immediately and see or write to the Principal,

# BATLIBOI'S

ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE
Yusuf Building, Fort, Bombay.

TRAINING ORAL OR POSTAL



**FREE** TEDDY CAMERA PICTURES COMPLETE IN 2 MINUTES WITH

**No Films !**
**No Plates !!**
**No Dark Room!!!**

New American Discovery. Takes and Finishes complete pictures in 2 Minutes—all in daylight, direct on Cards, 3½" x 2"—even on cloudy days. You do this all yourself, the moment you receive the camera. Even a child can operate it. Pictures do not fade. Splendid results guaranteed. Complete Camera with 5 Cards, Tank, Developer, guarantee and simple directions—everything ready for immediate use. Cost Rs. 15 only. Extra cards As. 14 per packet of 5 cards or Rs 9 per dozen packets. Extra Developer Re. 1-2 per bottle. One bottle develops 30 cards. Suitable Photo Frames Re. 1 per dozen. Packing and Postage extra.

FREE.

Send your order with this advertisement cut and we will include 10 extra Cards (2 Packets) FREE.

*Sole Agents:*—J. J. SHAH & SONS, Kanji Bhuvan, B. 287, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY, 4.



## G. R. K. HILL & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS and GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Specialists in Manufacturing Hernia Trusses Belts, Artificial Limbs and Deformity Appliances, etc.

274, Bhatia Sanitarium Building, Girgaum Back Road Near Prarthna Samaj, BOMBAY


## SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.

### WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

London, March 30.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £149,261,710 on the 23rd inst. as compared with £149,300,205 on the previous Wednesday.

The small amount of gold on offer this week £33,000 was divided between the Trade and India.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:—

| | Received | Withdrawn |
|---|---|---|
| March 24th | nil | nil |
| ,, 25th | nil | £38,000 |
| ,, 26th | nil | £ 8,000 |
| ,, 28th | nil | £20,000 |
| ,, 29th | nil | £57,000 |
| ,, 30th | nil | £102,000 |

The total amount withdrawn during the week under review was £225,000. Of this total £156,000 was in sovereigns destined as follow:—Spain £105,000 and India £51,000. The net efflux this year now amounts to £1,000,000 and since the resumption of an effective gold standard to £6,324,000, as set out in the daily bulletins at the Bank.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered in the week ended the 23rd inst:—

Imports.

| | |
|---|---|
| Esthonia | ... £10,400 |
| British South Africa | ... £203,214 |
| Other countries | ... £1,120 |
| | £214,734 |

Exports.

| | |
|---|---|
| Germany | ... £42,890 |
| Spain | ... £50,000 |
| Uruguay | ... £60,000 |
| Other countries | £7,480 |
| | £160,370 |

The following figures (in lacs of rupees) relate to India's foreign trade during the month of February 1927:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Imports of Merchandise on private account | 1,750 |
| Exports, including re-exports, of merchandise on private account ... | 2,601 |
| Net imports of Gold ... | 182 |
| Net imports of Silver ... | 207 |
| Total Visible Balance of Trade in favour of India ... | 471 |
| Net Balance against India on Remittance of Funds ... | 1 |

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for February 1927 amounted to 46,461 ounces, as compared with 48,731 ounces for January 1927 and 46,026 ounces for February 1926.

### SILVER.

The market has been quiet most of the week. India has been a buyer here and in America, and, failing China selling which has recently been conspicuous, supplies have not been plentiful. Hence price have been well maintained and the ton kept steady. To-day, owing to a revival of exchange speculation in China, some competition with the continued moderate Indian demand set in, and prices sharply rose 5/16d. and 1/4d for cash and forward delivery respectively. Silver stocks in China continue to be very substantial notwithstanding the disquieting conditions of affairs in that country, and the uncertainty of events at Shanghai itself.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered in the week ended the 23rd inst:—

Imports

| | |
|---|---|
| U. S. A. | ... £82,087 |
| Other countries | ... 19,790 |
| | £101,877 |

Exports.

| | |
|---|---|
| British India | ... £181,375 |
| Other countries | ... £14,156 |
| | £195,531 |

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 16.

| | To-day's Rate. |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills, 3 months ... | 4-3/16 p.c. |
| Bank Bills, 6 months ... | 4-3/16 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 3 months ... | 5-1/4 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 6 months | 5-3/4 p.c. |

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

| April, 16. | To-day's Rate. |
|---|---|
| T. T., Milan on London | 98.70 |
| T. T. Paris on London | 124.02 |

### DEMAND BILLS.

| New York April 16. | To-day's Rate. |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills | 485.31 |

## RUBBER MARKET.

### REPORT OF SYMINGTON & SINCLAIRS.

The Rubber Market has again passed a somewhat featureless week. A fair business has been put through with a particularly good demand for Spot Rubber, partly for American Account. The demand for forward deliveries has been less marked. Manufacturers are apparently still disinclined to cover their distant requirement and the speculaive demand, at the moment, is almost negligible.

On the week prices have declined slightly, the loss amounting to 3/8d. per lb. for Spot, and 1/2d. per lb. for April/June, July/September and October-December delivery.

Deliveries from London stock last week were particularly good at 2,545 tons. The deliveries included a shipment of a considerable quantity to the U. S. A. and we understand further shipments to that destination are in progress this week. Landings this week are likely to be heavy and a moderate addition to the stock will probably be shown in next Monday's figures.

The Board of Trade Returns for February indicate a better European demand. Shipments from the United Kingdom for the first two months of this year to Germany were 1,596 tons against 619 tons last year, to Russia 1,710 tons against 974 tons and to France 1,693 tons against 1,580 tons. Home Trade deliveries work out at about 8,000 tons for the two months compared with 5,300 tons last year. In January and February last year prices were still high and the market was declining, a condition of things which does not encourage trade buying.

We have now received the exact figures of U.S.A. Imports and Exports for 1926. These figures published by the United States Department of Commerce show Imports for the twelve months to have been 413,196 tons with Exports 17,695 tons, leaving nett Imports 395,501 tons. These figures were not available when we published our Annual Review in which we used an estimate—namely, Imports 412,000 tons, Exports 18,000 tons, nett Imports 394,000 tons.

The issue dated March 5th of "Automotive Industries" recently to hand contains the following:—

Heavy production gains for a majority of motor car and truck companies in February are indicated by preliminary estimates available to-day. The total for the industry, United States and Canada, is put at about 316,000 units, against 249,507 in January and 376,308 in February a year ago.

As Ford's output is known to be lagging considerably behind his early 1926 figures, the showing for the other companies was correspondingly better.

Advices by mail from America state that the Tyre trade in Akron is active, the recent price cuts having brought in buying by dealers who again are experiencing a good demand from the public.

New York quotes 41 1/4 cents buyers for Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot (flat parity 1/8-3/8 a fall of 1/2 cent on the week The Rubber Exchange of New York closing prices yesterday were—March 41.20 (last week 41.30") May 41.60 (42.10), July 41.00 (42.80), September 42.60 (43.00), and December 43.30 (43.50).

## KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT

KARACHI, April 12.

(From Messrs. Gulam & Co; Stock and Share Brokers Bunder Road Karachi)

Railway Shares:—We have again to report a limited business in Railway shares which is due to absence of sellers.

Electrics:—The Karachi Electrics have been more freely offerred and are readily absorbed. The demand still remains unsatisfied. The buyers are out for Hyderabad Electrics at Rs. 102/- per share with very few offerings. The prices look like going higher.

Banks:—The Karachi Bank Shares have been freely dealt and the scrip is still wanting.

| Name of the Company | Paid up value | Present value |
|---|---|---|
| Sind Light ... | 100-0-0 | 153-0-0 |
| Sindlighterage ... | 150-0-0 | 140-0-0 |
| Larkana Jacobabad ... | 100-0-0 | 84-0-0 |
| Upper Sinds ... | 100-0-0 | 79-0-0 |
| ELECTRICS. | | |
| Karachi Electrics ... | 100-0-0 | 100-0-0 |
| Hyderabad Electrics | 100-0-0 | 102-0-0 |
| DEBENTURES. | | |
| 6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust ... | 100-0-0 | 112-8-0 |
| FLOUR MILLS. | | |
| Indian Flour Mills | 60-0-0 | 110-0-0 |
| Karachi Flour Mill | 80-0-0 | 115-0-0 |
| Century Flour Mill | 100-0-0 | 100-0-0 |

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 18.

Ready and Forward Markets have ruled steady to-day and the prices are unchanged around Saturday's closing price-levels. The Market remained entirely closed yesterday being 'Chaitri Poonem' of Hindus.

The following are closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/5 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March sh 16/10 per cwt FBH.
Shipment April sh 16/10 per cwt FBH.
Shipment June sh 16/10 per cwt FBH.
Shiptment July/Aug/Sept. sh 16/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 16/9 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C I F March sh 17/3 per cwt FBH.
Shipment April sh 17/4 per cwt FBH.
B R B Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/8 per cwt.
Shipment Feb, March sh 16/11 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Steady but quiet.

## SRI KRISHNA BOMBAY TRADING CO., LTD.

MUKTSAR, April 16.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Har | 4 7 3 |
| Wheat Bhadon | 4 9 0 |
| Wheat Asuj | 4 10 0 |
| Gram Jeth | 3 8 9 |
| Gram Har | 3 9 3 |
| Gram Asuj | 3 13 3 |
| Rapeseeds Baisakh | 7 5 9 |
| Rapeseeds Jeth | 7 9 0 |
| Rapeseeds Bhadon | 7 14 9 |
| Cottonseeds Baisakh | 3 12 0 |
| Cottonseeds Jeth | 3 13 6 |
| Cottonseeds Bhadon | 4 2 0 |
| Barley Jeth | 3 2 0 |

READY.

Our daily quotation report is as under:—

Wheat Gram, Barley, Rapeseeds, Cottonseeds. New Gram, New Wheat.

4/4 to 5/ 3/8 to 4/ 3/3/3 7/4 to 7/8 3/12/0 3/8 to 3/12 5/ to 5/8.

Market arrival:—
Grain Rapeseeds.
1,000 mds. 50 mds.

Rs. as. p.

Market Condition:—

Steady.

## QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Associations.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

April 18,

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| KHADI:— Per lb | |
| Textile .. .. .. „ | 0 11 6 |
| Century .. .. .. „ | 0 11 0 |
| Jacob .. .. .. „ | 0 11 0 |
| E. D. Sassoon .. .. „ | 0 10 9 |
| Apollo .. .. .. „ | 0 10 9 |
| LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In; | |
| Standard Mill .. ..Per lb | 0 15 0 |
| Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 .. „ | 0 15 0 |
| Century 6404-8705 .. „ | 0 15 6 |
| Hindustan Mill .. .. „ | 0 15 0 |
| Fazal (Mahal) .. .. „ | 0 15 0 |
| Phoneix .. .. „ | 0 15 6 |
| Pabaney (Phoolmala) .. „ | 0 14 9 |
| Maneckji (Patangia) .. „ | 0 14 9 |
| Kaliamardan .. .. „ | 0 14 9 |
| Daud Sahib .. .. „ | 0 14 6 |
| Ganga Ghat .. .. „ | 0 14 6 |
| LONG CLOTH(Light weight)No. 5202/5303 | |
| Rachael Mill .. .. „ | 0 15 6 |
| Hindustan Mill .. .. „ | 0 15 0 |
| David Mill .. .. „ | 0 15 6 |
| Apollo Mill .. .. „ | 0 15 6 |
| Moon Mill .. .. „ | 0 15 6 |
| LONG CLOTHx Quality:— | |
| Swan Finlay .. .. „ | 0 14 3 |
| Gold Mohor .. .. „ | 0 14 0 |
| LONG CLOTH Satin Caiender 34-42 In:— | |
| Textile (Hand) .. ..per lb. | 0 14 6 |
| Spring (Merchant) .. „ | 0 14 6 |
| Century (Bugle) .. .. „ | 0 14 6 |
| Apollo (Pyala) .. .. „ | 0 14 3 |
| Tata Mill (Darji) .. .. „ | 0 14 3 |
| Sakuntala .. .. „ | 0 14 6 |
| Sundari Brand .. .. „ | 0 14 0 |
| Globe .. .. .. „ | 0 14 0 |
| Rachael .. .. .. „ | 0 13 9 |
| Palkhi .. .. .. „ | 0 14 3 |
| Maher .. .. .. „ | 0 14 9 |
| Kechhwa .. .. .. „ | 0 14 6 |
| LEPAD:— | |
| Spring .. .. .. „ | 0 15 0 |
| Textile .. .. .. „ | 0 14 6 |
| Century .. .. .. „ | 0 14 6 |
| DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:— | |
| Spring (Balance) .. „ | 1 0 1 |
| Jacob .. .. .. „ | 1 0 0 |
| Century .. .. .. „ | 1 0 0 |
| Mun Mill .. .. .. „ | 1 0 0 |
| DHOOTIES 10 Yards:— | |
| Spring (Balance) .. „ | 1 0 0 |
| Century .. .. .. „ | 0 15 6 |
| Jacob .. .. .. „ | 0 15 0 |
| Mun Mill .. .. .. „ | 1 0 0 |
| 1386 Tata .. .. .. „ | 2 14 6 |
| CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:— | |
| Bombay Cotton .. Per piece | 3 13 0 |
| Jamshed .. .. „ | 3 13 0 |
| Century .. .. „ | 4 4 0 |
| Pearl Pabaney .. „ | 4 1 0 |
| Hindustan No. 962 „ | 4 3 0 |
| BLACK CHECK | |
| 5800 Sholapur .. „ | 10 5 0 |
| 58000 Kurla .. „ | 8 2 0 |
| 1325 Morarji .. „ | 5 6 0 |
| GABRUN No. 5124 | |
| Pearl Pabaney .. „ | 7 7 0 |
| Hindustan .. „ | 7 7 0 |
| E. D. Rachael .. „ | 6 4 0 |
| SALITA:— | |
| Century .. .. „ | 0 14 6 |
| Spring (Merchant) „ | 0 14 6 |
| STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:— | |
| 777 Kohinoor Per piece | 2 5 0 |
| 777 Crescent .. „ | 2 3 6 |
| Apollo David .. „ | 2 3 6 |
| DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:— | |
| Kanta .. .. ..per lb | 1 2 0 |
| Phoenix .. .. .. „ | 1 2 0 |
| Kohinoor .. .. .. „ | 1 2 0 |
| Tata .. .. .. „ | 1 2 0 |


# OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

| | JUNE 1916. | JUNE 1926. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL .. .. | Rs. 30,00,000 | Rs. 3,36,00,000 |
| RESERVE .. .. | „ 1,60,000 | „ 1,00,00,000 |
| DEPOSITS .. .. | „ 85,00,000 | „ 15,93,34,000 |

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

# In conditions of Diarrhoea

especially when caused by weakened nerves, prompt relief invariably follows the administration of calcium in the form of Kalzana.

It quickly allays the inflammation, strengthens the bowels in their fight against the infection, and soothes the irritated nerves.

Take Kalzana, the scientific combination of calcium, which is readily digested in all conditions of weakness and greedily absorbed by the millions of body-cells

*Good Health in the Tropics with KALZANA.*

*"By the use of 6 Kalzana tablets daily, the diarrhœa (in two severe cases) was stopped in an amazingly short time without any change in the diet,"* writes Dr. Zuntz, the well-known physician, in a leading medical journal.

Kalzana hastens the healing of all ulcerated and inflamed areas, and gives new strength and vitality to the entire system.

# Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

*Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.*

Sold by all chemists and Stores in bottles containing 75 tablets.



To-day!

Same boy 13 years ago.

Age 18.

Age 5. Before Virol.

Age 5. After Virol.

CYRIL D. COLSTON.

# Once a hopeless case

## DOCTOR'S REPORT

*3rd January, 1925*

"In 1912 I made a report on the case of Cyril L. Colston, then of 13, Stoney Lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, as being a very striking example of the beneficial effects of VIROL in certain forms of malnutrition in children. Some rather remarkable photographs showing the boy 'before' and 'after' the addition of VIROL to his diet accompanied the report. Having regard to the very extraordinary condition of extreme emaciation shown in the 'before' photograph, it is of considerable interest to find that, at the age of 18, he is a normal healthy young adult, showing no trace of the period of strain to which his organism must have been subjected at the time of his illness at the age of 5.

**An Extraordinary Recovery**

"I enclose recent photographs for your inspection. It is to be noted that he is of average build and that his muscular system is well developed. He is mentally alert and his school life was quite normal. He gained several distinctions in athletics, and for one year held the swimming championship of his school. He is now engaged in the business of watchmaking, and is, I understand, a clever workman.

**'Nothing less than a miracle'**

"I need hardly say that his parents are highly delighted with the result, which they describe as nothing less than a miracle.

"From a medical point of view the case has been of considerable interest to me. I am fully satisfied that VIROL was the factor which enabled him as a child not only to turn the corner successfully in a very serious illness, but in subsequent years of development during which he never ceased to take VIROL, enabled him to build up a healthy body and gave him a reserve of power and energy sufficient to compete successfully in athletics and to win a swimming championship." (Signed) ——, M.D.

# VIROL

School Children need VIROL

*40 million prescribed portions of Virol were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.*

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

# THE KULKATHI SHOOTING.

## WANTED THOROUGH INVESTIGATION.

## BRITISH LABOURS DEMAND.

"Lansbury's Labour Weekly" writes in Mail Week:—

It seems to be almost an axiom of our ruling classes that in ruling people in other countries the British should adopt different methods from those followed at home.

A crowd in this country can be dispersed by the police without firearms. If anyone obstructs them in the course of their duty arrests follow as a matter of course. In other countries where we rule we do not seem to able to carry on government on these lines, but seem to find it necessary, in the dispersing of a civilain crowd, to employ soldiers and to use rifles. The latest instance of this occurred in India only three or four weeks ago. So serious is the matter that Sir Abdur Rahim, the leader of the Mosiem Party in Bengal Legislative Council (the Bengal Parliament), has cabled us on behalf of thirty Mussalmans members of that Parliament:—

"I beg to inform you that, firing under orders of magistrate (at) Barisal, on March 2 by Eastern rifles, from approximately six feet range, on crowd of about 300 ignorant cultivators in small village, Kulkathi, causing nineteen deaths and serious injuries on many others, of whom twelve more not expected to survive, has evoked wide-spread intense indignation (and) excitement.

"No member of crowd had used or attempted violence against magistrate's party, or any other person, or tried to destroy property.

"No medical aid was available for more than twenty-four hours.

"Bengal Government (is) not willing to institute open public inquiry relating (to) this reckless, disastrous firing.

"Immediate action by British people and Parliament needed.

ABDUR RAHIM."

Who is Sir Abdur Rahim? An extreme irresponsible Nationalist? No. He was for many years a Judge of the High Court of Judicature of Madras, and has twice officiated, or months at a time, as Chief Justice of the High Court at Madras. He was appointed by the Government of India and acted as a member of the Royal Commission on Public Services, which sat from 1912 to 1915, and only a couple of months ago he was the Chief Minister of the Bengal Government. Coming from such a source, and with the responsibility attaching to his name, this cablegram cannot be taken lightly.

### AN INVESTIGATION TO BE HELD.

George Lansbury, M.P., put down a question in the House of Commons on this matter last Thursday. Earl Winterton replied for the Government, but intimated that he was not prepared to accept as "entirely accurate" all the implications of George Lansbury's question. The question will have one good result, however, and that is that, owing to the publicity given to this occurrence in this country, an investigation will take place in India into the whole circumstances. The present investigation is being conducted by an Indian Civil Service official, the Commissioner of the Division.

Lorn Winterton circulated in the official report three telegrams which he had received from the Government of India. Let us consider their order and time. The first two telegrams are from the Divisional Magistrate who ordered the firing on the crowd. The third telegram is from the Government of Bengal. The first two telegrams are dated respectively March 3 and 5, and, although a Calcutta newspaper on March 3 gave the number of killed as about 20 and the number of wounded as from 30 to 40, the District Magistrate on March 3—the day after he ordered the firing, at which he was present—was only able to report 12 killed and 7 wounded! Two days later he reported that he had ordered the Superintendent of Police to fire; that 33 rounds were fired and that 14 were killed and 8 wounded—all Mohammedans. Telegraphing on March 6, the Government of Bengal report tha 37 rounds were fired before the firing was stopped: that 14 Mohammedans were killed and 7 wounded.

### THIRTY-ONE OR TWELVE.

Sir Abdur Rahim's telegram is dated March 19, and in it he points out that 19 deaths have occurred, and serious injuries inflicted on many others, of whom 12 are not expected to survive.

That a thorough investigation is needed there can be no doubt, as on the day following the firing the Magistrate was only able to report 12 killed and 7 wounded. Two days later he was able to report 14 killed and 8 wounded, and on the day following the Government of Bengal reported 14 killed and 7 wounded. We have as against this the statement of the Moslim members of the Bengal Parliament, who reported the killed at 19, with 12 others not likely to live. From twelve the dead and dying rise to thirty-one!

In his telegram on March 5, three days after the shooting, the District Magistrate says that he ordered the Superintendent of Police to fire, and that 32 rounds were fired. The Government of Bengal, on the following day, report that 14 soldiers were ordered to fire one round each, that the order was not properly heard "owing to the tremendous din which the Mohammedans were making," and that actually 37 rounds were fired beore the firing was stopped.'

### AT SIX-FEET DISTANCE ONLY.

The Government of Bengal report that the necessary arrangements were made to attend to th wounded, and to send them to Jhalakati for medical treatment. This again seems to differ materially from the report sent by Sir Abdur Rahim, which says that no medical aid was available for 24 hours afterwards! That seems to require some clearing up.

There seems to be no denial of the fact that the crowd was fired into from a range of approximately six feet.

In the telegram from the Government of Bengal they say "that about 500 armed Mohammedans" were in the open space around the mosque, and that they were "only separated from the road (on which the soldiers were) by a ditch about two yards in width." There is no suggestion, even in the Government's telegram, that any of the crowd was in possession of firearms. The Government of Bengal say that crowd "continued in their truculent attitude and brandished their weapons defiantly." They refer to the crowd being armed with "spears." The first telegram from the District Magistrate makes no reference to the crowd being armed. In the second telegram he refers to the "strong armed Mohammedan mob" who "brandished long spears."

In the Hindu newspapers accounts—not at all prejudiced in favour of the Moslems—we are told that the crowd began to make a parade of force by brandishing "lathies" in the air. A "lathi" is simply a long walking-stick, and it is the ordinary kind of stick normally carried by the peasants in that district. One would hardly refer to a crowd in this country armed with walking-sticks as being an "armed" mob, although one could, no doubt, do some damage with a walking-stick if one tried. There is no suggestion from either the District Magistrate or from the Superintendent of Police that any of the soldiers were struck, or even that anyone was attempted to be struck by any of the "armed mob." And Sir Abdur Rahim distinctly says that no member of the crowd had used or attempted violence against the Magistrate's party or against any others present.

### A HUSH-HUSH INQUIRY?

What these members of the Bengal Parliament ask is that there should be an "open, public inquiry" in regard to this "reckless and disastrous" shooting. What the Government have actually done, so far, is to ask one of their officials, the Commissioner of the Division, to make what is apparently a private inquiry into the action of one of his subordinate officials, the District Magistrate of Barisal. In a serious affair of this magnitude, involving the loss of many lives, that is not good enough. There should be an entirely independent judicial inquiry set up, which should meet in public, so that the Indians may be satisfied as to the statements of the witnesses examined, and that all the relevant facts have been brought before the Court of Inquiry.

It is repeated instances of this nature, both in China and India, that make us, as a race so much hated by those over whom we rule. The Labour Party in Parliament should not be put off simply with a private inquiry conducted by one Government official on the action of another. They should insist that there should be such a thorough public investigation that no doubt will be left in anyone's mind that the blame is properly brought home to whoever is responsible, whatever his position.

Incidents of this nature are by no means isolated. They would not be tolerated in this country, or in any country where there was a free people. In India they are only too common, and it is only another instance of the different values put on British and Indian lives. It is high time that we realised in India, as in this country, that shooting is not a normal method of dispersing a crowd, and this should be laid down by the Government of India without any shadow of doubt. Indian lives are as precious to Indians as are English lives to us. We can imagine the outcry there would be in this country if twenty Englishmen had been shot by Indian police or military officials in India. It would ring from one end of the country to another.

Indians are much more docile, and much less inclined to use force, than are we in the West, but we seem to be going the right way about it to make them realise that military weapons are the best arguments. If such incidents are allowed to continue without full public inquiry and drastic dealing with anyone who may be found actually to be the cause of so many deaths, we shall be going the best way about it to turn the Indian people from being the most docile and peaceable people in the world into an armed camp of hundreds of millions of violent revolutionaries.

# POONA ACTIVITIES.

## SHRINIVAS IYENGAR'S MAHARASHTRA TOUR.

## PROSPECTS OF UNITY AHEAD.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 17.

It has been proposed that Mr. Srinivas Aiyangar, the President of the Congress should make a tour of Maharashtra. Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyangar informed the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee that such a tour was contemplated by the President. Thereupon Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, the President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress and Mr. N. C. Kelkar wired back to the President, that a tour of Maharashtra after a compromise was arrived at between the Congress parties, would be more fruitful of good results for the Congress than one begun, when the feelings in Congress circles are too strained for a favourable response, or calm consideration of the views held forth by the President. But the President again replied that the tour was proposed for making a personal acquaintance with public opinion in Maharashtra, on the question of the Hindu Moslem unity and on the question of the general unity in the Congress, before the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee took place. For the present, it has been, therefore, arranged that after his Bengal tour, Mr. Srinivas Aiyangar should meet at Mr. Jayakar's house in Bombay, two or three leaders of the Responsive Co-operation Party on or about the 2nd of May. Next, he should come over to Poona and hold a small Conference with some of the distinct leaders in Maharashtra. After these functions had been gone through he should commence his tour, and visit Poona, Thana, Nasik, Satara and such other central places in Maharashtra. Poona is waiting for the results of the coming All-India Congress Committee to be held in Bombay.

The celebration of the Birth Day Anniversary of Shri Hanuman is the most dominating event of the last week. In the Maharashtra Vyayam Shala, in the Maharashtra Crida Mandal, in the Deccan Gymkhana and in all other institutions, this day was fittingly observed. This ceremony provides an occasion for the holding of the gymnastic tourneys and the performance of feats of physical strength, and such other things of physical culture. In the Maharashtra Vyayam Shala two lectures were delivered on the occasion, one by Mr. D. V. Gokhale and the other by Mr. B. B. Bhopatkar. In the Crida Mandal also, lectures were delivered on the subject of Physical Culture. This day was a very busy day, especially for all students and those interested in the development of physical culture in Poona.

### ANNIVERSARY OF THE POET MOROPANT.

To add to the busy nature of the activities in connection with the Hanuman Jayanti came the Anniversary of the great Marathi poet, Moropant. His Anniversary as observer of late years, under the ouspices of the Mapur-a-Mandal The programme in connection with these activities also consisted of a lecture, a 'kirtan' etc. This year the lecture was delivered by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, the renowned professor of Pali of St. Xavier's College. It may be noted in passing that this Mayur-a-Mandal has been holding weekly meetings of students of Moropant, to discuss his poetry. He is held to be one of the greatest poets in Marathi, and he has produced a veritable sea of Marathi poetry. He is regarded highly by all students of Marathi literature and though there is some difference of opinion among scholars, as to the actual value of his poetry as poetry, all agree in giving him a place of honour in the heirarchy of Marathi poets.

### LITERARY CONFERENCE.

The Marathi Literary Conference fixed to be held here in the month of May, promises to be a pleasant and sweet function. The Spring Season Lectures Series is well-known to all. In between the Spring season Lectures Series, this year are to be held the Physical Culture Conference and the Sahitya Sammelan or the Literary Conference. Last year, it was held in Bombay, and for some years past, the Session of the Conference has been marked with severe differences of opinion, threatening even in the midst of the meetings to come to a head. This year also differences to the point of bitterness have already arisen among members of the Reception Committee as to who should be called upon to preside over the Conference. Should it be Mr. K. P. Khadilkar of Bombay? Why not give the honour to a non-party man like Mr. G. S. Sardesai, the renowned historian of Baroda Should not Prof. S. M. Paranjpe of the old "Kala"-fame be elected to preside, just as Mr. N. C. Kelkar was given the honour at the Baroda Session In a week or so, a decision will have to be taken, and it is awaited with some concern by all those who take interest in Marathi literature and in the Sahitya Sammelan.

### CLOSE OF THE PRAVACHANAS.

On Tuesday last, the closing ceremony of the Pravachanas of Gitavaschaspati Sadashiva Shastri Bhide was duly performed. On that day, he summarised all that he said during his 20 or so lectures. Though he said that he expected nothing from the people, donations amounting to Rs. 1,000 were offered to him, and Mr. N. C. Kelkar presented him a silk shawl and a gold-bordered headgear. In doing so, Mr. Kelkar briefly referred to the life of Mr. Bhide Shastri and praised him for his profound learning, in spite of the natural disadvantage of his being blind since he was a child. This sum of Rs. 1,000 goes to the Gita Dharma Mandal which is doing yeoman's service to the cause of the spread of the true knowledge of Gita as expounded by Lokamanya Tilak in his great work.

# INDIAN STATES CONFERENCE.

## AIMS & OBJECTS.

## FIRST SESSION IN BOMBAY

A meeting of persons interested in the welfare of the people of Indian States was held in Bombay at the Servants of India Society's Home on 17th and 18th instant under the Presidentship of Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar. The following gentlemen attended this meeting:—Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar (Bhavnagar), Prof. K. T. Shah (Cutch), Mr. D. V. Gundappa (Mysore), Prof. G. R. Abhyankar (Sangli), Amritlal D. Sheth, M.L.C. (Rampur), Seth Govindlal Petty (Hyderabad), Mr. Shankarlal Varma, Editor, "Tarun Rajasthan," Ajmer, Mr. R. M. Sudarshanam (Travancore), Mr. Balvantray G. Mehta (Bhavnagar), Mr. A. R. Nageswara Iyer, Advocate (Mysore), Mr. Nathlal M. Shah (Rampur), Mr. V. K. Mainkar (Sangli, and Mr. S. C. Vaze (Kolhapur). Mr. Raghavendra Rao Sharma (Hyderabad), Mr. H. Venkataramaiya, Advocate (Mysore), Mr. Durlabhji Umedchand, Mr. Vaman Ramchandra Tamhankar (Baroda), Mr. Niranjan Sharma Ajit (Bharatpur), Mr. A. V. Patvardhan (Sangli), Mr. K. C. Chitalia (Bhavnagar), Mr. Rangildas M. Kapadia (Baroda), Mr. R. R. Bakhale (Sangli), and Mr. S. C. Vate (Kolhapur). Several messages of sympathy with the objects of the meeting from persons who could not attend it were received by the organisers and were read at the meeting.

After a brief statement by the President, a resolution was adopted convening a Conference of the representatives of the peoples of Indian States in Bombay in or about the last week of May 1927 to consider the problem of the constitutional advance in the Indian States under the reformed constitution of India.

Accordingly, on further discussion, it was agreed that some kind of a general basis or platform be formulated so as to afford an indication of the main aims and ideals to be placed before the Conference.

The principal aims of such a Conference of the peoples of all Indian States should be to demand and secure that Indian States should be regarded as integral parts of a common Indian nation, on par with the principal provinces of what is now known as British India in all national matters, and founded on the basic principles of responsibility in government and representativeness in their governing institutions, similar to that prevailing in British India under the aegis of their respective rulers.

Subject to this central ideal, the position, powers and functions of the Indian Princes; the rights and obligations, under Treaties and other Engagements, of the States with the rest of India; and the rights and privileges of citizenship in each such unit and the body politic of India, must be left to be determined and regulated by appropriate institutions.

Representations embodying these points may be addressed, under the authority of the Conference, to the Statutory Commission and to such other authorities as may be concerned with the problem.

All the gentlemen present formed themselves into a Working Committee with Messrs. Amritlal V. Thakkar, G. R. Abhyankar, Amritlal D. Sheth, M.L.C., and Mr. Rangildas M. Kapadia as Secretaries with power to form a Reception Committee and take all other necessary steps for holding the Conference.

### LESLIE WILSON HOSPITAL FUND.

Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, Honorary Treasurer, Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund for Bombay says in a communication that the amount of the said Fund now reaches Rs. 7,64,641/7/2, formerly acknowledged amount being Rs. 7,50,748/2/5 amount promised but not yet realised being Rs. 55,000. Prominent among those who have lately subscribed are headed by Mrs. Kusum H. Kania who collected Rs. 6,99/4 and Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan who succeeded in collecting Rs. 3,503/2/9.

### TENNIS TOURNAMENT

A lawn tennis open championship tournament is to be held at Belgaum on the 1st of May next. Most of the ruling chiefs of the Deccan are on the Tournaments Committee. All entrance applications and fees should be sent to Mr. V. A. Desai, Secretary, who will supply all necessary information.

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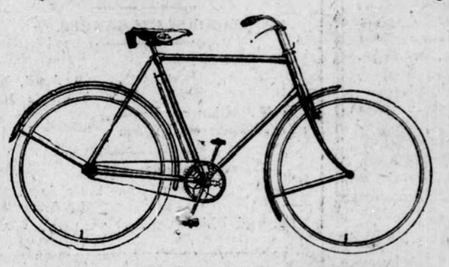

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# ISPAHANI CASE

## ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

## TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

The following is a fuller version of the judgment delivered, by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday (12th instant) in the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, in the case in which Mahomed H. Ispahani, a Persian merchant, was charged at the instance of Mohomed Hussein Shustary, with theft of a document or in the alternative with abetment of the offence, and with receiving stolen property or in the alternative with intercepting a letter:—

The complainant and the accused are both Mogul Merchants belonging to the Persian Community. Prior to 1926 they were on very friendly terms. In April 1926 the conduct of the present Persian Consul at Bombay gave rise to dissensions in the Persian Community and the Community was split into two factions, the one supporting the Consul and other against him.

The accused belonged to the Pro Consul party while the Complainant belonged to the Anti-Consul party. The complainant aspired to the Consulship for Karachi and the Consul General at Simla was in his favour.

On 23rd August, 1926, the Consul-General wrote to him a letter and enclosed with it a copy of a letter of recommendation written by him (the Consul-General) to the Foreign Minister at Teheran.

A photographic reproduction of these 2 letters appeared in an issue of a Persian Paper called the "Nahid" and printed at Teheran on the 30th of October. A copy of this issue was received by the Complainant on 13th November.

He was very much surprised to find the reproductions of the 2 letters appearing there and he complained to the Police on the 17th November.

The Police asked him to find out from his Agent at Teheran as to who was the sender. The Complainant sent a wire to which he received a reply on 28th December, 1927, Ex. F. informing him that the photographs bore the seal of Rembrandt Studio.

AT REMBRANDT STUDIO.

On making inquiries at the Rembrandt Studio the Police learnt that a Persian gentleman had gone to the studio on 26th October, 1926, and gave the originals of the letters to the Proprietor of the studio asking him to make 3 copies of it. The Proprietor Jehangir Bapooji was questioned and he showed the Police a pencil entry in his diary under that date. The entry is in pencil and reads "Mahomed Khan Kazrani, Frere Road." The Proprietor further stated that on 28th August, 1926, he received a telephone message from this person and an anonymous letter reminding him of the telephonic conversation and asking him to send the copies of the photographs by registered post to one Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Alikhan at Teheran. In the letter the sender had enclosed Rs. 85 to cover all charges including postage etc.

The complainant was questioned by the police as to whom he suspected and he mentioned the accused's name. The accused was then out of Bombay and the investigation Police Officer asked the complainant to bring him a group of photograph of Persians, including a likeness of the accused. The Compainant took the group photograph Ex. P. to the Police. The Police showed it to the proprietor of the Remrandt Studio and he pointed out the photograph of the accused as the person who had come with the letters.

The accused pleads not guilty.

ACCUSED'S DENIALS.

He denies all knowledge of these letters. He denies he went to the photographer and denies that he wrote Ex. M. He denies Ex. G .H. and L. are in his handwriting.

That the letters were photographed by the Rembrandt Studio is not and cannot be denied. The entry Ex. M. also shows that the letters were given to Jehangir Babooji on the 26th and remained with him till the evening. So that the letters must have been intercepted or taken away by some one between 1 p.m. on the 25th and 8.30 a.m. on the 27th.

I hold therefore that the letters were intercepted by some one between 1 p.m. on the 25th of August 26 and 8 a.m. of the 27th August 26 and that they were taken to the photographer on the 26th August by a Persian gentleman who gave his name as Mohamed Khan Kazerani, Free Road.

The question still remains whether the accused intercepted the letters or caused them to be intercepted.

The only evidence on this point is the testimony of Jehangir Bapoo ji and the Government Examiner of questioned documents. If their evidence is believed there cannot be any doubt as to the guilt of the accused under Sec. 379 I.P.C. or Sec. 411 I.P.C.

According to Jehangir Bapooji the accused came with the letters and asked him to photograph them and wrote his name and address in pencil in his diary Ex. M. He furthe r says that when the group photograph was shown to him and he was asked to identify the man who gave him the letters to be photographed, he pointed the Mogul sitting on the extreme right. That Mogul is certainly the accused. The Government Expert says that he is of opinion that the Exhibits G.H.I.J.K. and L are in the handwriting of the same person is the one who wrote Ex. M.

So, then, if the testimony of these 2 witnesses be accepted as correct then the accused is guilty.

EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

With regard to the testimony of the Expert, it must be observed that Ex. M. is written in pencil while with the exception of Ex. L the other exhibits viz. G.H.I. and J. are in ink. When he examined these documents in Delhi Ex. L. was not before him. Ex. L. was examined by him subsequently when he came down to Bombay. At that time he had already come to a definite conclusion that Ex. M. and Ex. G. H. and I. were written by one and same person. The Expert admits that as Exs. G. H. and I. were all in ink while Ex. M. was in pencil he had not the best basis for comparison. When a man writes with a pencil that writing is bound to be different from his writing in ink. What is more the value of his testimony is greatly detracted by what the Police wrote to him about these exhibits. When they sent him Exs. G.H. and I. they tell him that they are all written by the "suspected person" and as to Ex. M. they say that Ex. M. "is said to have been written by the suspected person." This in my opinion is not quite fair to the accused. The Expert would naturally approach the question with some bias. The expert admits that two persons may write writings which are similar and as a matter of fact we have the evidence of G. K. Nariman who says that he received a letter (Ex. W.) from the accused containing his signature which *resembled his but in fact was written by* Kaushani. But for the words "Kaushani for M. H. Ispahani" he would have thought it was written by Ispahani himself. While the witness Malharwalla says Ex. K. is not in the accused's handwriting. The Expert assumed Ex. G.H.I.J.K. and L. all to be in accused's handwriting, and he does not assign any reason why he says that Ex. M. is written by the same person who wrote Ex. G.H.I.J.K. and L.

DETRACTING FROM WEIGHT OF OPINION.

All this in my opinion detracts a good deal from the weight one would have otherwise attached to his opinion. I do not think it necessary for me to comment on the other answers he gave in his examination. In my opinion it would be most dangerous to convict an accused person on the sole testimony of such an expert.

It must be borne in mind that the complainant came to know that he photographs were taken by Rembrandt on 28th December Ex. M. was handed over to Inspector Nyampalli on the 4th of January. The group photograph was taken to him by the complainant on the 6th or before the complainant already suspected the accused. There is certainly no evidence that the complainant saw Rembrandt during that interval. But it is not an unlikely suggestion, and I was far from impressed by the complainant's evidence. He prevaricated and fenced with every question put to him. Though he is a Persian and a Persian Vice-Consul, though he took keen interest in all matters connected with the Persian Consul and the Persian community he pretends ignorance of some of the most important matters. When pressed he took refuge in his stock reply "I do not remember."

Then again on being asked about Ex. H. I. J. he says he saw them for the first time in Court (i.e. in February) Inspector Nayampalli says they were given to him by the complainant in January.

UNRELIABLE EVIDENCE OF COMPLAINANT.

I do not wish to cite any further answers given by this witness. The above are sufficient to show how he fenced with questions. He was never frank with the Court. The suggestion of the accused therefore that Jehangir Bapooji has been put up by the complainant to falsely identify him as he was the man who took the most leading part in the pro-Consul faction, is not very improbable. The complainant is a man who is capable of doing so. He suspected the accused though he says he only exchanged verses in Persian with the accused. On seeing Ex. M. he was of opinion that it was in accused's handwriting. He had also ample opportunity of seeing Jehangir long before he saw Inspector Naympalli. He received the wire on 28th December when he knows that the photographs are by Rembrandt and he goes to Naympalli with the group photograph on the 6th of January.

I therefore acquit the accused

# KURLA'S TRIBUTE TO HON. MR DEHLAVI

The residents of Kurla in a meeting held on Sunday last congratulated the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi on his being elected as President of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Mr. Ali Mahomed Meklai who presided over the function paid a tribute to the hard work and studious labour of Hon. Mr. Dehlavi and said he had devoted the best years of his life to the service of the country and his community.

An address enclosed in a silver casket was then presented to the guest who said that the salvation of the country lay in the disappearance of religious differences and harmonious accord in working for political progress. The reforms that they had got constituted . but an instalment of the political freedom which they aspired to and the next three years were very important, as they constituted the period in which further reforms would be considered. He exhorted the Mahomedans of Kurla to unite and organise and to "make their voices heard."

# LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

| | April 18. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing | 14.18 |
| To-day's Opening | 14.25 |
| Difference | +.07 |
| Today's Closing Rate ..... | 14.13 |
| Difference ..... | plus .15 |

Liverpool Market.—Closed.

Broach April|May ..... 287

# TRAMWAY FARES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—When the public has engaged itself in various discussions and topics of interest with the presidential dispute in the Court and "the Harvey Case" in the hearing, with the spirit of "Sak's" speeches prevailing and the national week at its working, the Standing Committee is going to put a shocking proposal in the Corporation asking the tramway passengers to pay more!

How unpleasant will be the time for the poor clerk helplessly travelling by tram and toiling for a meagre sum to live a human life when he is asked to pay more! What a miserable shock will the poor workman travelling by tramway without having any other resource receive when he is asked to pay more? The authors of the proposal, it seems, have totally neglected the interest of the poor folk who have no other means of travel but the tramway.

The public is at a loss to know in what way the proposal is justifiable or acceptable. Does the Company beg the public to pay more because it gives more facility to the passengers with the inspectors so vigilant "to check" the ticket of a passenger four *or five times before he reaches his destination?* Or with the conductors treating us nicely *and allowing the car to go before the passengers* have alighted or boarded? Or with the driver driving according to his mood speeding the car when he likes and *slowing it when he chooses?* The Company is certainly not going to increase the salary of its employees with the increase of the fare. Its motive is feed the shareholders who are already well-to-do, to please the capitalists who yawn at their leisure, pleasure and rest. Its wish is to convince the public that the "40 lacs of rupees of Net Profit" of last year is a loss, to show us that the extensions bring it "loss" while on the contrary they bring it a sumptuous profit. Can we be convinced that the increase in the fare of the "transfer" tickets from one anna to six pice is sensible? Does the Company charge the public two piece extra for the two more "holes" which the conductor "makes" in the "transfer" ticket? Is the increase a penalty to the passenger who under the scorching sun waits near the junction for the car that never comes and is full when it comes?

To describe the nuisance of the tramway with which the helpless passenger puts up is a hard nut to crack. Show the public a member of the Corporation, who is in favour of the proposition, travelling by tramway and we shall be convinced that the proposal is sensible. It is a sorry plight that most of the members of the Corporation who "travelled by 'gharris' when there were no taxis" and now hire them when they are in numbers, do not know the real position of the poor passenger who is asked to pay more.

Let it be hoped that the Corporators will realize the troubles which the poor folk have to face if the fare is increased; that the monthly loss of at the least Rs. 2 will starve a poor man; that the "transfer" ticket is a real nuisance to the public rather than to the Company. Let it be hoped that they without prejudice or intention to make it a party policy will reject it 'in toto' taking in view that it concerns the interest of 85 per cent. of the population whose elected representatives they are and who need more help than the shareholders thus proving that they are not "a body of swindlers" as they have been pictured. Let it be hoped that the Corporation will keep the reputation of the proud motto of the city and show others that it is "Urbs Primus un Indus" in restoring the demand of the public.—Yours, etc.

April 17, 1927. V. "O. K."

# PLIGHT OF THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir—Third class travelling has now become almost a physical impossibility in the early morning. Poor workers have to attend duty in the early morning and so they make necessarily a larger use of the III class bogeys at that particular time. These poor workers both men and women have not only no space to sit between the two stations of their boarding and alighting from the train, but even no standing room. When, therefore, they board the foot-path they are criminally held responsible by law and sometimes in the hurry and worry accidents are also caused. It is not a fair position for the Railway Company to take the poor people's money and not do anything for their travelling. I shall take the instance of a local leaving Andheri at 5-55 morning by which I usually travel to Bombay and by which crowds of these workers also travel. I have seen quarrels almost every day for some body must have trodden over somebody else's toe or somebody must have touched somebody else's person. It is not because these poor workers are quarrelsome as imperialists might think but because the Railway Company itself creates such a hard condition of travelling that these disputes arise. The same happens on the G. I. P. Railway in the early hours of morning. The Companies ought to be considerate towards the interests of the poor and at least add one or two III class carriages more to each of the early morning trains by which the workers travel.

Again these trains are not stopped at the right stations if their timings for carrying these poorer classes are correct. This happens particularly on the G.I.P. Railway.

May I say that it is from these III class travellers that the Railways get a large amount of their revenue which is otherwise spent over the amenities of II and 1st class travellers. Is it fair and honest? I have written to the authorities to add at least one carriage to the workers' trains to facilitate their travelling and I trust my appeal will not fall on deaf ears.—Yours, etc.

S. H. JHABVALA.

# *SUPPLICATION FOR SATRAPSHIPS.*

## UNPUBLISHED PAPERS.

VICEROY'S CAMP, RAWALPINDI.

Lord Irwin was sitting in his "study He had important papers lying before him marked "Urgent and Personal"; and he began to read them with his characteristic attention and earnestness.

I

Your Excellency—As your Excellency is aware, Marris and Butler are shortly retiring; and I aspire foo the Governorship of U.P. or Burma. It is true, that I have spent most of my time in the Punjab; but I know India—Princes' India—better than most of the I.C.S's. And I have the reputation of being a strong officer under Michael O'Dwyer and then under Lord Reading, both of whom will gladly support my claim for Sataraphip of the U.P. or Burma. I know, that my inattention in regard to Nabha has offended your Excellency: but I do hope, you will *relent and will not permit a second supersession over me.*

With best respects,
I remain,
Your Excellency's Most Obedient Servant,

J. THOMPSON.

II.

Your Excellency—Need I remind you about the interview I had with Your Excellency regarding the Governorship of the U.P. or Burma? Marris and Butler are shortly retiring; and the subject of new appointments is now on the anvil. My early work in Madras may not be sufficiently known to you; nor my work in Malabar. But both at Delhi and Simla, as Secretary and as a member of Your Executive Council, I have been loyal to my chief and patriotic to my country, to which English Chambers in India and in England will gladly testify. For, during my tenure of office, some of the largest orders for Indian Railways have been placed in England; and if raised to a Satartpship, I assure Your Excellency of more persistent and patent efforts in that direction. I am,
Your Excellency's Obedient Servant,

C. INNES.

III

Your Excellency—I trust, your Kashmir tour has been pleasant and profitable. I find, that my old friends Marris and Butler are retiring; and I have no doubt that you will give my claim for Governorship your best consideration and unstinted support. You are no doubt aware, how I have handled the various Parties in the Assembly; how I have humoured their chiefs, tickled their vanity; patted and praised our supporters, and ridiculed our detractors. Your Excellency has wondered, how with warring agitators, obstructors and non-co-operators I have worn a smiling face, and managed to cause a rift in the Swarajist and Nationalist lute, and carried my resolutions through. If given a Governorship, I shall certainly maintain the Balance of Power in favour of dear old England. I am,
Your Excellency's Obedient Servant,

A. MUDDIMAN.

IV.

Your Excellency—I understand from Lords Birkenhead and Winterton, that the Governorship of the U.P. and Bihar are going to be vacant very shortly; and it is just well, that I should submit my claim to Your Excellency. I believe I have three special claims for the Governorship of U.P. In the first place, I have spent nearly 23 years in U.P., as Asst. Magistrate, Jt. Magistrate, Collector, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Revenue Secretary and Chief Secretary to the U.P. Government, and hence I am thoroughly conversant with the affairs and administration of the U.P. My second claim is that in all the positions I have held, as mentioned above, as also as Secretary and Member for Industries to Government of India, and High Commissioner of India in London, I have been a loyal servant of the Crown; and though my blood has often boiled at the sight of my suffering countrymen, I have preserved official prestige by keeping mum. My third claim is that since no other Indian is appointed as a Governor of a Province for past many years, my claim for such a recognition will not be ignored by Your Excellency. And in that hope I remain,

Your Excellency's Sincerely,
ATUL CHATTERJEE.

Hm! Lord Irwin was musing, so after a pleasant time in Kashmir, this delicate dilemma faces me, so soon! Whom to select Chatterjee and Maddiman? Or Chatterjee and Innes? Or Innes and Maddiman? Thompson is out of question! But what are these whispers of Malcolm Hailey thinking of the U.F.? Verily, "Uneasy lies the head, that wears a coronet."

B. F. BHARUCHA.

# ALL TRAVANCORE POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

TRIVANDRUM, April 18.

All Travancore Political Conference met to-day at Coengannoor. After the presidential address, the Conference rose till to-morrow. The most important resolution before the Conference and which was passed by the Subjects Committee relates to the scheme of assigning large acres of land to the Brooke Bond Company. The Committee strongly urge Government to abandon the scheme in the interests of the State.—A.P.

# MIRA-KE-PRABHU

## RAGHUVIR'S NEW PLAY.

As a play, "Mira-ke-Prabhu" (Lord of Mira) which was staged by the Rang-Bodhecchu Natak Samaj on Sunday evening cannot be compared with "Sanshaya-kalol" which is undoubtedly a masterpiece of the Company. The play-wright, Mr. Mahomed Ismail Faroz has tried though not quite successfully, in present the wonderful life-story of Princess Mira, that unflinching devotee of Lord Krishna. Even in this simple play, the attraction centres round Mr. Savkar who plays the role of Mirabai. His acting is splendid and it must be admitted that Mr. Savkar is one of the very few actors on the Indian stage who have acquired such a complete mastery in the art of facial expression.

The play has thus materially contributed to the glory of Mr. Saokar and to the dramatic wealth of the Rang Bodhecch Natak Samaj and there is no doubt, that it will take a high rank in popularity among the Company's performances.

# NOMINATION TO MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—We hear, of the 23 seats in the Assembly, 12 have been allotted to the different communities having a population of less than 20,000 and the rest are to be filled in by nomination.

We take this opportunity to remind the Government that the small industrialists and traders, the real back-bone of the State, have no representation either in the Assembly, Council or the Economic Conference. The Chamber of Commerce represents only the bigwigs. They have already announced in presence of the Dewan, when presiding over Merchants' Conference, that they do not entertain the small merchants in their Chamber who are unable to pay Rs. 50 per annum, viz. they want to differentiate between the rich and the poor. Thus it is plain that the representatives elected by such Chamber would not properly look to the interest of the small industrialists and traders, but only the merchant princes.

It is therefore hoped that our benign Government will kindly consider their claims and nominate a few of them to the Assembly. Council and Economic Conference.—Yours, etc.

J. BHIMRAO.

Bangalore, April 15.

# MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

MADURA, April 18.

Under the auspices of the Madras Co-operative Conference which is holding its session at Madura from 16th instant the Agricultural Department held an exhibition on an extensive scale in the premises of the Madura College.

At the second day's sitting of the Co-operative Conference Sir Lalubhai Samaldas presiding several resolutions were passed. One resolution urged the creation of non-official machinery to discharge the functions of inspection supervision and expansion in view of the fact that Government Co-operative Department had ceased to do these duties. The Conference extended a hearty welcome to the Hon'ble Ranganatha Mudaliar, Minister in charge of the Co-operative Department who was present.—A.P.

# MYSORE'S OPPORTUNITY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—When His Highness the Maharaja, a staunch Hindu King, takes lead in an opening ceremony of the Mahomedan Jumma Masjid at Mysore and His Dewan Mr. Mirza M. Ismail, C.I.E., O.B.E., a staunch Mahomedan visits all the Hindu temples while on tour in the Districts and advises the people to unite and make one "realise that the strongest and subtlest unifying power in the State is the personality of its Ruler" (Dewan's speech at Lalbagh on 11.4.1927), one would like to know what steps our newly elected representatives in the Assembly and Council are going to take for eradicating the evil of communal differences in the State and show to our beloved Maharaja and Dewan that all their subjects are one with them in this respect. Then and then alone Mysore will be the real model State to lead not only the other States in British India, but the British India itself.—Yours, etc.

J. BHIMRAO.

Bangalore, April 15.

# THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, April 18.

The disturbance over the frontier now lies as a depression over the Punjab.

There has been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Upper Burma, with a few falls in Bengal and Lower Burma. Chief amounts are: Myitkyina one inch, Maymyo half Dibrugarh one; Sibsagar one and a half; Silchar and Cherrapunji three, Chittagong three-quarters, Narayanganj one and Mercara, three-quarters.

Forecast:—Some extension along the Punjab, Kumaon Hills and the adjoining plains, with dust-storms in North-west India.—A. P.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
The Central India Mining Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Home Street, 4-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 20.

Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Assn., Annual Genl. Meeting, Mulji Jetha Market Hall, 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 21.

Special meeting of Municipal Corporation, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 22.

S.S. "Rawalpindi" with mails of 7th inst. expected at 6 a.m.
Sir J. C. Bose arrives in Bombay.

SATUADAY, April 23.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
F. E. Examination, S. E. (Civil) and S. E. (Mechanical), B. E. (Civil) and B. E. (Mechanical) Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

### TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The acceptance of Deferred Cablegrams for Reunion Island is suspended.

### POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Australia per S.S. "Aquileia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outwrad P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with Mails from London of 14th instant left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 16th instant.

### AID TO A PAREL HOSPITAL.

The authorities of the Aimai M. Chamarbagwala Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, have received the sum of Rs. 101 as donation from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops Staff for the use of the hospital.

### MEETING OF MUNICIPAL WORKMEN.

A general meeting of all the Municipal workmen of the city will be held in Previs' compaund, Bazar Road, Novi Gali Naka, Kamathipura, Bombay to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

### TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Gramophone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Tuesday) from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 5-30 to 7-45 p.m. Call Sign: 2 FV. Wavelength 387 metres.

### ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 7th instant arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents, P. and O. S. N. Company, inform us that in consequence of the s.s. "Delta" having now proceeded Home from Shanghai the s.s. "Maloja" through from Australia is being brought up to Bombay to take the Homeward Mail voyage of 28th May through to Marseilles and London.

# LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, April 18.

A wireless message from Nanking reports that three four inch guns mounted on Lion Hill are bombarding Pukow and that the United States destroyer Ford has been hit by rifle fire.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 18.

Shanghai.—Chinese Merchants' Association Shanghai has issued a manifesto with regard to the effects of Communism on China. It says that millions of Chinese have been bereaved starved or killed, many factories and thousands of business houses have closed down and tens of thousands of people rendered bankrupt. Religious observances are being suppressed and students are giving up learning. Farmers have ceased to cultivate land owing to labourers declining to work. Leaders of labour unions have hitherto collected over ten million dollars in membership fees with which they are purchasing motor-cars and luxuries. It is noteworthy in this connection that over eighty per cent. of six thousand Protestant Missionaries who were in China on 1st January have departed. The remainer are mostly in Treaty ports. Reuter.

LONDON, April 18.

The Labour Conference has passed a resolution denouncing the Trade Unions Bill as a declaration of war against trade unions and declaring that the first duty of the Labour Government would be to repeal the act if passed.—Reuter.

## LAW and BUSINESS

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3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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**The Bombay Chronicle.**

TUESDAY APRIL 19, 1927.


## THE EAST AFRICAN MENACE.

Speaking at a dinner in London recently given to Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of Kenya, Lord Buxton remarked that Sir Edward "had about the most difficult job of any Crown Colony throughout the Empire." He is likely to make it still more difficult for him if he persists in his weak and vacillating policy which has already proved a menace to Indian and Native interests in Kenya. Sir Edward Grigg is at present in London for consultation with Downing Street presumably in regard to the preposterous demand set up by some 11,000 European settlers in Kenya Colony for "autonomous" Government. To the Kenya Indians and Natives, the grant of this demand spells the complete impossibility of justice being done to their own interests as the Colony will be run solely by those who are out to exploit Native labour as cheaply as possible and who do not wish to tolerate in it the presence of the Indians, whose continued existence is particularly objectionable in their eyes because of their pronounced sympathy for the Natives' rights. The Kenya administration, at present bullied and browbeaten by Lord Delamere and his friends into adopting a harassing and vexatious policy towards the Indians, will be still more under the thumb of the White settlers if "autonomy" of the kind which they desire is granted to them.

The influence of the White settlers on the administration of the Colony is clearly illustrated in the inability of Sir Edward Grigg to help the Indians in the proposed sale of plots at Mombasa, the first index of a policy of segregation from which the Kenya Indians fondly believed they would be saved after the Imperial Government's declaration against segregation in the famous White Paper of 1923. The situation for Indians as it exists at present, in spite of the Kenya Governor's sympathy and his admission in reply to the Indian Deputation, which waited upon him, that their case was strong, is hopeless, unless the Goverament of India take up a very strong attitude in the matter and impress upon the Imperial Government the need for putting pressure upon the Kenya Administration to abide by the declaration of policy in regard to segregation in the White Paper. In a Memorandum it has issued, the Young Men's Union at Mombasa, gives in exhaustive detail an account of how the Indians are being driven to the wall in the Colony. "It seems," the Memorandum says, "that the Local Government with the consent of the Colonial Office is determined to revive segregation in Mombasa Township and the Indians of Kenya in general and Mombasa in particular, must fight against the introduction of segregation before it is too late.' Last year the Kenya Administration "declared its intention to sell twenty-one residential plots in Mombasa, restricting the sale to Europeans only." When the matter was brought to the notice of the Secretary for the Colonies in the British Parliament, he replied in the following ominous manner which ought to have immediately opened the eyes of the Government of India to the urgency of the problem confronting Indians in Kenya. Replying to Col. Wedgwood on June 10, 1926, the Colonial Secretary said that "it should be borne in mind that the transition from the policy of segregation to one of non-segregation involved some difficulty and it was pointed out by the Government concerned that in certain cases the land was legally subject to restrictive covenants entered into under the former system." So solicitous was the Colonial Secretary about the welfare of those who would suffer from this "transition" that he decided that "it would be necessary to retain the restrictions."

The "transition" is now proceeding further and in a manner quite welcome to the European settlers! If last year the Kenya Administration set at nought the promise given to the Indians in the White Paper of 1923 by the Imperial Government, this year it intends to sell twelve residential plots "with restrictive covenants", restricting the sale to Europeans only. The White settlers are naturally jubilant over this repeated success in browbeating the Kenya Administration and compelling it to behave conformably to their wishes, in spite of the "sympathy" of the Governor of the Colony for the Indians. They have also won success in another direction. The poll tax to which they agreed last year to provide for funds for the education of European children is now to be operative only for a year in their case while the poll-tax on Indians remains. The "Times of India" recently deplored in its best lachrymose vein the ignorance of "people who are unable to understand the true position" in Kenya Colony and who considered "Sir Edward Grigg and his advisers a group of bandits." It also advanced the dangerous doctrine that because of their "general higher standards of life" the Europeans in the Colony required "proportionately the biggest expenditure on education". If the Kenya Administration accepts this narrow and selfish view, to the great delight of Delamere and Company, then good-bye to any reasonable chance of the indigenous population being given even the most meagre educational facilities. The Indian is told in Kenya that he must suffer from an iniquitous and mediaeval form of taxation if he wishes to have his children educated. The European, the special pet of the Kenya Administration, is to be spared this annoying tax. He will not even listen to the suggestion made by the Government of India, who have fortunately appreciated the injury in store for the Indians by the retention of the poll-tax exclusively for them, that an income-tax should be introduced in the Colony. The European settler in Kenya wishes to remain in sole charge of the government of the land which he has grabbed, free to exploit it, free to mal-administer it, concerned only with his own selfish interests. For the sake of the 24,000 Indians in Kenya the Government of India must strongly protest against this selfish and tyrannical policy formulated with the avowed object of making East Africa "characteristically British Colony," to quote the language of Mr. Winston Churchill—the exclusive habitation of only two races, the European-masters and the millions of "human animals," the Natives who must toil on as their serfs.

## SALUTARY ADVICE.

Presiding over the third session of the Konkan Muslim Educational Conference, the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla gave his co-religionists some excellent advice in an address which is distinguished for its breadth of view as well as for the eminently constructive criticism to which the Minister of Local Self-government subjects the present appallingly low position in educational advance of the Muslim community. He traced the general backwardness of the Muslims to their indifference to such advance, and urged them to avoid extravagance in connection with ceremonials such as "births, marriages and even deaths". He pointed out how the Muslims could with great success utilise for their rapid educational advance the collections of "zakat" and the income from "wakf" properties. Sir Ghulam Hussain deserves to be congratulated on having courageously made the important suggestion to his co-religionists that they should not have sectarian schools and colleges "till they find that they cannot gain admission into the existing institutions." The evil of sectarianism in education works manifold mischief when boys and girls brought up in sectarian institutions cannot in later life shake off the narrow communalism which they have naturally imbibed in their youth. Sir Ghulam Hussain also did well to emphasize the importance of accelerating the progress of Muslim education by a well thought out scheme of scholarships. The example of Scotland, where the device of endowing scholarships for educational purposes has been in favour for many centuries on an extensive scale, ought to open the eyes of every community in India to the great advantage such a system has in helping merit obstructed in its career by poverty and in stimulating the desire for education on the part of many who would, but for the timely help of scholarships and other forms of educational endowment, remain steeped in ignorance and deprived of the opportunity for self-realization.

## JOIN ASIATIC CONFERENCE.

### OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIA.

(BY S. V. LALIT.)

To join the Asiatic Conference, in its second session at Peking, this year, and to invite the third session to India, will be a practical way of showing our sympathy towards the Chinese; and will go a long way to consolidate the rising feeling in favour of Asiatic unity made imperative by the alarming rapidity with which Pan-Europeanism is being systematically preached.

The great European war left Europe divided and weakened. It gave the Asiatic nations a breathing time. Turkey lost her Empire, but has consolidated her kingdom—now a Republic. Persia and Afghanistan have started on the road to progress. Japan has realized the real significance, and the potential danger of the English-speaking union, and being convinced that Britain is prepared to play a second fiddle to U.S.A. has consequently changed her angle of vision towards China, her immediate neighbour, and a Buddhist ally. China herself has made good use of this breathing time. She is no more divided under a dozen or more provincial war-lords, making any central authority with stable government impossible and is now practically consolidated under two Governments only—the Northern and the Southern. The Nationalist Government in the South, started from Canton has now reached a natural and defendable strategic frontier, provided by the Yangtse river, and is now struggling for a regular International recognition as a sovercign State.

**THE PROBLEM FOR THE HINDUS.**

What is our position in India? Hindus and Muslims are drifting apart, while the Muslims are naturally feeling enthusiastic over Pan-Islamic aspirations and are rather over-sanguine about success, Hindus are alarmed, and are at the present moment bewildered as to whom to oppose and whom to befriend. They started as the high priests of nationalism, felt a sense of security in their numerical majority and saw a distinct advantage under a democratic constitution, as understood by the British. They had not counted upon the dangers of a process of provincial autonomy without simultaneous advance in the Central Government, and unless and until a definite declaration in favour of Dominion Status is forthcoming, will not feel at rest over the prospects of the coming Statutory Enquiry. They have slowly realized that unreasonable, indiscriminate and bitter enmity to Britain, with a pro-Muslim bias, may not be a wise policy in the long run and they are prepared to revise their attitude towards Britain. They are coming to the conclusion that our sympathies towards Pan-Islamism, or Pan-Buddhism, as well as towards the general Asiatic and Negro movements, need not be given an anti-British colour, but should rather be based on sense of International justice. The doctrine of "Balance of Power" of which the European diplomats are so fond points also in the same direction.

**CHINA AND INDIA.**

China and India, although standing East and second in point of population, are practically at the bottom of the ladder in military preparedness and even serious and successful efforts at unity between these oldest civilized peoples, will not be menacing to world peace for at least a century, beyond which we need not unnecessarily allow our imaginations to probe. The same proposition wil not hold good in the case of Britain and U.S.A., the two foremost naval Powers of the day, who propose to maintain world peace, in the name of the English-speaking Union. Japan is already frightened out of her wits by this combination, now being given constitutional basis through immigration laws of the U.S.A. and perceiving that delay was dangerous, she inaugurated the Asiatic Conference at Nagasaki in July last. Although a small gathering of only 70 delegates principal-

(Continued on page 9.)

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

**The Mahad Incident.**

It is a good thing that the conscience of the educated Hindu community is awakened to the need for investigating closely the recent deplorable occurrences at Mahad which created considerable ill-feeling between the "depressed classes" and the elements in Hindu society at Mahad which consider themselves to belong to the superior castes but which forget that there is such a thing as 'noblesse oblige.' The cruel treatment meted out by the easily excitable and wrong-head section of these "upper" classes to their "depressed" brethren on the occasion of the Depressed Class Conference at Mahad presided over by Dr. Ambedkar is not such as can be tolerated in a democratic age. Mr. Bhopatkar and Mr. V. R. Shinde propose holding careful inquiry into the whole affairs, and we hope its results will prove helpful in making the "upper" classes revise radically their attitude towards the "untouchables."

**After The Event.**

Babu Piyush Kanti Ghose, the well-known Hindu reformer of Bengal, condemned in a recent speech at Hardwar the attitude of the officials in charge of the Kumbh Mela arrangements. He held that they had not made adequate arrangements at the bathing ghats to meet the phenomenal rush. A public meeting of Hindus at Hardwar also recorded its protest against the inadequacy of official arrangements. But we would urge the non-official volunteer organisations which interest themselves in securing comforts and adequate arrangements for the pilgrims, that it would be far better for them to rely more on their own efforts than those of the Government officials. We do not want the police and the military to take charge of these "melas" on the ground that they alone can control the enormous rush.

**Co-operative Movement in Mysore.**

One of the chief features of the progress of the Co-operative Movement in the Mysore State during the year 1925-26 was the recognition of the Mysore Provincial Bank as an apex bank for the State and the conversion of the Central bank at Bangalore into a purely urban bank. The Mysore Co-operative Propagandist Institute commenced work in right earnest during the year. It obtained a grant of Rs. 500 from Government and has drawn up a comprehensive scheme for propaganda and training. Both these are very welcome developments and should have a far-reaching influence on the sound growth of the Co-operative movement in the State. The policy of reorganization and consolidation initiated five years ago on the recommendation of the Mysore Co-operative Committee appears to have proved successful. Inefficient and dormant societies have all been weeded out and new societies on sound lines have been organized after conducting careful preliminary propaganda, while arrangements have also been made for closer and more systematic co-operation. To promote non-credit co-operation a grant of Rs. 8,000 was sanctioned during the year by Government, Rs. 1,000 being made available to each of the eight districts in the State. This grant is to be utilized for meeting any deficits that may occur through societies in supplying to members approved types of agricultural implements, seeds and manures at rates fixed by the Agricultural Department.

**Societies for Depressed Classes.**

The progress judged by figures alone was also good, the number of societies increased from 1,474 to 1,609, the membership from 91,002 to 95,292, and the working capital from Rs. 92,21,614 to Rs. 98,65,781. Mysore appears to be one of the few parts of the country where co-operative stores are still to be found in a flourishing condition and actually increased in number during the year from 63 to 83. The number of other non-credit societies, both agricultural and non-agricultural, also is on the increase, the total number of such societies being 123 as against 102 in the previous year. Chief among these were 40 societies for supply of seed, agricultural implements and manure, 47 societies for weavers, 12 societies for sericulturists and 15 house building societies. Special efforts were made in the year to develop co-operation among the depressed class population of the State and as a result the number of societies specially intended for these classes increased from 39 to 79.

**Very Reasonable.**

It is, indeed, a great pity that the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway are still unable to appreciate the extremely reasonable attitude which the Association of their employees has adopted throughout in pressing their grievance on their attention. The men's latest effort to persuade the Agent and his advisors to see the light of reason is couched in a language of studied moderation. The President of the Association, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, points out in his letter to the Agent how his Association "fully appreciates your ready recognition of the unwillingness of the Loco and Carriage staff to form Staff Committees" and he draws his attention to the fact that the enquirv the Agent had promised cannot be held because the staff, whose co-operation must be secured to make such an enquiry possible, "saw no difference whatsoever between the enquiry through the staff committees and the one now proposed." The letter again requests the Agent to receive a deputation from the Association. We hope now at least the Agent will realise that the only course for him to adopt is to recognise the Association as the most representative body of the employees and open negotiation with it for amicable settlement of their grievances.

## TO INDIA.

Thou art a mystery no more strange
Land
Of India, . . grasp thee to my heart
Oh, clad in dust and . . . as thou

Thy sorrow is thy only magic wand

Poets have rhymed in every golden
tongue
Thy splendour and thy fragrance and
thy bliss,—
The greatest loves have offered thee a
song
And every pain its hopeless, dark
abyss....

To-day thou know'st the secret of all
ache:
Is this thy holy message mute and
deep?
But , too, thy ancient soul to-day's
asleep
And not one hope to get thee full
awake.

Oh Land of Mirage and of Misery—
Unless some God whose heart is young
as spring
A vital charm to thee anew would
sing:
New blood, new love and a new
chivalry.

L'ENVOI.

Don't lay Jasmine on thy forlorn
romance
And with Jasmine thy slumber don't
perfume
Belov'd, face the terrors that consume
And then with purer hands, remould
thy chance!

ADRIO VAL
in the "New Orient."

Lucknow, 1926.

## THE PALITANA TANGLE.

### THE JAIN RESOLVE.

(From a Correspondent.)

Winter is come and gone; but the Jain resolution to abstain from visiting their gods upon the Palitana Shatrunjaya hills is not broken. The Chaitra and Ashadha Punam sessions will soon follow; but there are no signs that the devotees of Adeshvar Bhagwan will accept humiliating conditions. They would rather go without a sight of Him in His most-favoured abode. The 'spiritual' East is credited with having made many sacrifices of materialistic type for the attainment of 'Nirvana'—the eternal beatitude has, at least for once, produced an instance of passive resistance to the powers that be. The Jains have taken the award of Mr. Watson as something that hits them vitally in the matter of their rights as well as their Izat which, by the bye, may possibly be no less valued by British-educated Indian subjects than the Princes of Indian States. A deadlock has ensued and one of the most serious questions of the day has been allowed to drift along and find a solution, apparently in the exhaustion of either of the contending parties. Mr. S. N. Haji's resolution before the Legislative Assembly was disallowed and it looks as if the Government of India too will have nothing to do with the matter. At such a moment it behoves the public of India outside the Jain community as well as the Chamber of Princes to give this matter the serious consideration that it demands and deserves and not to treat it as a simple case of civil litigation before a legal tribunal, as Mr. Watson evidently seems to have done.

**PALITANA'S LOSS.**

While the sacrifices of the Jains in having to keep away from the Shatrunjaya Hill may be variously estimated, what the Palitana Darbar and Palitana subjects have lost and further stand to lose in this affair is pretty obvious. The shortage of fifteen thousand rupees due from the Jain community as pilgrim tax will, indeed, be a negligible figure in the annual receipts of the Darbar; but the dislocation in the economic life of a considerable portion of the Palitana subjects caused by this sudden cutting off of a regular stream of comparatively well-to-do visitors presents a situation almost heart-rending. Nearly one-third of the population of the small town of Palitana directly or indirectly subsisted on catering for the pilgrim visitors. The dolivalas, the flower-maids, the garivalas, sweet-meat-vendors, water-carriers, cloth and grain sellers, grocers and merchants dealing in sundry articles, miscellaneous labourers one and all of them have been adversely hit; and already the disagreeable necessity of migration has been faced by some of the more enterprising of the sufferers. Perhaps the most pathetic sight is the persistent appeal of flower-sellers offering baskets full of beautiful roses to casual passers-by for a trifle of an anna or so; and this wilderness of roses erstwhile strewn round the gods is now allowed to wither and be trampled upon in the streets like any offal. Incidently, the Bhavnagar

(Continued on page 9.)

# OUR AMBASSADOR IN S. AFRICA.

## MR. SASTRI'S NEW MISSION.

### CEMENTING TIES OF INDO-AFRICAN FRIENDSHIP.

### HERTZOG-HABIBULLAH PACT AT WORK.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

The news that Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri has accepted the offer of the Government of India to act as their Agent in South Africa in order to watch the working of Hertzog-Habibullah Agreement has been received in official as well as non-official circles here with satisfaction. I learn that the formal official confirmation of the report will be forthcoming shortly, probably soon after the return of Sir Mahomed Habibullah from the tour. Thus after an intriguing delay of several weeks in which several names were mentioned for the new Ambassadorial office in South Africa, Mr. Sastri has been prevailed upon to accept the honour for which he is pre-eminently fitted.

RACE FOR THE JOB.

A few days ago in Delhi, there were rumours that several I. C. S. men both European and Indian were in the race for the job and that the difficulty arose only as regards pay and allowances. The report of the "Statesman" of Calcutta that Kunwar Maharaj Singh, a member of the U. P. Civil Service might be an ideal selection was only one in this long list. But the public opinion both here and in South Africa has been so unanimous in favour of Mr. Sastri that Lord Irwin's Government felt obliged to induce Mr. Sastri to accept the offer. Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Member in charge of Emigration, is to be congratulated on his success in inducing Mr. Sastri to proceed to South Africa, in spite of his indifferent health and watch the interests of Indian compatriots over there under a scheme, in the framing of which he had no mean share. If Mr. Sastri had not accepted the offer, it would have gone to some European official. Lord Irwin and his adviser Sir Mahomed Habibullah, would do anything in haste and the result is that public opinion has triumphed over Mr. Sastri's original grounds for rejection of the offer.

SALARY FOR THE POST.

This is the first time that a non-official Indian has been chosen for such an Ambassadorial office. The only question which causes some speculation now is his salary. But this is a matter on which there will be no higgling. Several figures were mentioned when rumour wanted to place an I.C.S. official. But in the case of a non-official Indian of high rank and recognised merit, neither Government nor Mr. Sastri would be in a bargaining mood. It will be settled by distinction and honour attached to the post and the needs of the situation in any case, it will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 3,500. Mr. Sastri have to come up to Simla shortly before proceeding to South Africa in order to discuss with the Government of India the lines on which he is to cement the friendship between India and South Africa.

## FRANCE OUTPLAYS GERMANY

### ANOTHER RUGBY WIN FOR THE FRENCH

LONDON, April 17.

Paris.—The attraction of Franco-German Rugby match which was the first not only since war but first in history, brought 25,000 spectators to Colombes stadium. The Germans were completely outplayed by the French team which was almost the same as that which beat England. France won by 30 points to five.—Reuter's Special.

### BERNE-MOSCOW RELATIONS

LONDON, April 17.

Geneva.—Resumption of displomatic relations between Berne and Moscow although not mentioned in the Berlin Agreement is not viewed enthusiastically by the Swiss people who remember the general strike of 1918 and are dequietened at the installation of Soviet Agents in their midst.—Reuter.

## PROTEST AGAINST DETENTION OF PRISONERS.

### BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS URGED

CALCUTTA, April 17.

The Bengal Provincial Conference at Maju passed resolutions to-day protesting against the continued detention of political prisoners, urging the intensive boycott of British goods, and recommending the appointment of a Committee of enquiry to investigate the Ponabalia tragedy. It was also resolved that a joint meeting of the leaders of the two sections of the Congress Party should be held in the near future with a view to effecting a settlement of their differences.

The proceedings of the day were delayed considerably by a dispute between the volunteers and the Chairman of the Reception Committee, over the disbandment of fifty volunteers. On either party expressing regret, the matter was dropped.—A.P.

### CABLE FOR REUNION ISLAND SUSPENDED.

BOMBAY, April 18.

The Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, intimates that the acceptance of deferred cablegrams for Reunion Island is suspended.—A. P.

### GALE TRAGEDY IN BARISAL.

BARISAL, April 17.

Six deaths in consequence of a heavy gale are reported from Kowhali, a village in the interior of the district.—A.P.

## AYURVEDIC MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

### VAIDYAS IN CONFERENCE.

PATNA, April 17.

The 17th All-India Ayurvedic Conference was held at Patna in a specially-erected pandal near Patna junction. There was a large attendance, and the Hon. Mr. Ganesh Dutt Singh, Minister of the Bihar Government in charge of Local Self-Government, was present. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Pandit Brej Bihari Chattarvadi, in his address, emphatically protested against what he called the tendency of the Bihar Government to discourage private Ayurvedic institutions. He pleaded for the revival of the Gurukula system of each Vaidya preparing a few students, and said that one Government Ayurvedic institution was not sufficient to satisfy the needs of the province.

REVISION OF TEXTS NECESSARY.

The President of the Conference, Pandit Jaganath Prasad Shukla, in his address, which was delivered in Hindi, dwelt at length on the necessity for the establishment of a well-organised private Ayurvedic College, the organisation of Village, city and provincial Committees of Physicians, and the establishment of the Mahamandala office in a fixed place. He said that the revision and re-editing of texts was necessary, and emphasised the utility of imparting instruction in Hindi and the other vernaculars of the country.

NEED OF TRAINING LADY VAIDYAS.

The president also dwelt on the need for training lady vaidyas, nurses and compounders, the formation of Seva Samities of Vaidyas and the establishment of laboratories for the preparation of standardised medicines. Research work should also be organised on both the historical and scientific sides and the surgical efficiency of ancient India should again be worked up to. He also spoke of the importance of organising lectures on hygienic principles on Ayurvedic lines throughout the country.

The Subjects Committee was then formed for the discussion of draft resolutions. The Conference will meet to-morrow morning.—A. P.

## PUNITIVE POLICE FOR BAKARGANJ.

### 211 VILLAGES TO PAY FOR ADDITIONAL POLICE.

CALCUTTA, April 18.

A Calcutta Gazette Extaordinary announces that Government has declared an area comprising 211 villages in the District of Bakarganj as in disturbed and dangerous state and ordered the appointment of additional police for three months at the cost of the inhabitants.—Free Press.

## NO BUSINESS FOR THREE WEEKS

### BANK OF TAIWAN'S PLIGHT

### SEQUEL TO SUZUKI'S FAILURE.

LONDON, April 18.

Tokio.—The Bank of Taiwan is ceasing all business for three weeks, except at Headquarters office and branches in Formosa. The present position of the bank is as follows:—Liabilities and assets each 89 millions sterling. The latter are understood to include the loans of over 30 millions sterling to Suzuki and Company which are practically unsecured.

(Note: The Bank of Taiwan is the bank principally affected by the financial difficulties of Suzuki and Company. The Government proposed to guarantee advance upto 20 millions sterling to the bank which is the principal creditor of Suzuki's whose gross debts are estimated at 50 millions sterling and net loss 15 millions.—Reuter.

## JAPANESE CABINET RESIGNS.

### HELP TO BANK OF TAIWAN NOT APPROVED.

Tokio.—The Cabinet's resignation is a sequel to the Privy Council's decision by 19 votes to 11 turning down the Government's proposal to aid the Taiwan Bank of Japan.—Reuter's Special.

### WAY OUT OF PRESENT FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, April 18.

Tokio.—Leading Bankers conferred and agreed to arrange fund to grant friendly assistance to banks which might incur great losses in the present financial difficulties.—Reuter.

## GOVT.'S DISREGARD FOR EFFICIENCY.

### WORKING OF TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS, April 18.

Presiding over the annual meeting of the local branch of the All-India Telegraph Union yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyengar, M.L.A., declared that the Government had not worked out a definite line of policy in dealing with the recommendations of the Ryan Committee, and that they thought it fit to encourage a particular community for service in the department without regard to efficiency. He added that unless this glaring communal preference was abolished, there was no hope of the proper redress of Indian workers' grievances in the Telegraph Department. He appealed to Anglo-Indians to join hands with Indians as sons of the soil.—A.P.

## ORTHODOXY AND REFORM.

### RIOT WITHIN A COMMUNITY.

MADRAS, April 18.

A serious riot between two factions of Mahomedan community took place at Perumalthura in Kotlayam. It is said one Mahomed Abdul Kadir Moulvi an ardent social reformer delivered a series of lectures wtih a view to eradicating social evils of the Mahomedan community. Moulvi is said to have had support from many gentlemen of that community noted for their advanced views. Yet more than two hundred of orthodox section of the same community were dead against innovations and attacked social reformers with deadly weapons resulting in seriously wounding of many.—Free Press.

## *PRAY, SPARE MAHATMAJI,*

MADRAS, April 18.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar wires from Bangalore:—

It has been announced in the papers that Mahatma Gandhi is travelling by Poona Mail on the night of the nineteenth. If at wayside stations he is disturbed, it will seriously affect his health and postpone his complete recovery. The Bangalore Reception Committee request that no one interested in Mahatma Gandhiji's health should for any reason disturb him.—A. P.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

Hon. Mr. Deshmukh was presented addresses by the Local Board and Members of the Panchayats.—Free Press.

## INDORE RIOTS CASE.

### CRIMINALS STILL AT LARGE

### DY. INSPECTOR GENERAL'S EVIDENCE.

INDORE, April 18.

The Arya-Muslim riots case opened before a special tribunal consisting of the Hon. Justice Bhandarkar and Messrs. Moazzam Ali and Jambhekar, at 7 a.m. in front of the central jail. One rifle and a shot gun were exhibited in court with cartridges, sharp stones and other missiles alleged to have been recovered from the body of the wounded and dead. Thakur Balwant Sing was escorted by a military guard. Mr. Pant Vaidya, Dr. Vyas and others represented the Crown and Messrs. Bharucha, Shah and others represented the accused. Barrister Mahomed Isaq Khusru watched the case on behalf of the Muslims.

The president asked the prosecution if there was any law prohibiting music before mosques and was told in reply, that there was none. Mr. Pant Vaidya said that aid was asked for when the riot had broken out and the city Superintendent and other police assistants were sent out. The procession was a large one numbering about 2,000. Thakur Balwant Sing exhorted the mob to clear but they flung brickbats. He shot down one man and the furious mob set fire to a stack of hay. A second shot killed a boy Karimullah who died the next day. Dewan Rai Bahadur Bapna arrived from the Secretariat and stopped firing. He asked Thakur to surrender and the latter explained he was in danger and could not very well surrender. The Deputy Inspector General of Police disarmed Thakur accordingly. One man was killed by a Muslim. Mr. Keshav Prasad saw young school boys being belaboured at Chiman Bagh in Shivaji High School and saved them from further injuries. Five or six men were arrested on the spot and the total was 11 on 14th February. The head constable Bakshi Singh of the Fire Brigade was not on duty but joined at and was killed. Shouting "here is an Ariah" the mob brutally assaulted one Palvekar. Mr. Vaidya concluded by saying that the police tried their best to bring the criminals to justice but could not trace certain people who were still at large.

D. I. G.'S STATEMENT.

The Deputy Inspector General then entered the witness box and said in Hindi that he received information at 11-45 a.m. by phone from Ranipura Kotvali that City Superintendent Sardar Mahomed Khan had phoned that serious trouble appeared to have arisen. Thakur Balwant Singh then came up and asked him to accompany him, as he did not feel he could control the situation. The witness met the procession in the Palace Square and was told it wanted to change the route already fixed and that the trouble might arise. He called three Hindu prominent men and induced them to help. When the procession was in Santa Bazar, Inspector Datre told him that Balwant Singh's house was surrounded by rioters. A constable informed him of arson and firing. As sufficient police force was not at hand, the military were called up, but no action could be taken without the Commander in Chief's orders. He asked the City Superintendent to follow with 60 or 70 men but was told that crowd was 5,000 strong. Returning to the special reserve lines, 4th Infantry Barracks, he took 10 or 12 rifles with cartridges and arrived at Sardar Changan's residence. Finding the fire engine obstructed, re asked the reason and was told that the rioters caused the obstruction and that Bakhshi Singh's corpse was lying at some distance. Major Hormusji mounted the coach-box of the fire engine and shouted out "If you do not make way I shall shoot," whereupon the crowd divided and they followed the fire engine to the Commissariat godown. The court rose at 11 a.m. for the day and will tour the affected areas to-morrow morning.—A.P.

## MORE RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

### WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S PROPOSALS.

MADRAS, April 18.

At the annual meeting of the Women's Indian Association held at the headquarters hall of the Theosophical Society, Adyar, Mrs. Mutthulakshmi, M. L. C. presiding, resolutions were passed requesting the Government to extend to women the right of serving on juries, deploring early marriages and urging Government to pass legislation to make marriage below the age of sixteen a penal offence. A resolution demanded the raising of the age of consent to sixteen and as a step towards this supported Dr. Hari Singh Gour's Bill. The meeting called on Government to reform inheritance laws concerning Hindu women so as to give widows and daughters a share in the property of the deceased husband or father.—A. P.

### BERAR VILLAGE PANCHAYATS CONFERENCE.

AKOLA, April 18.

The first session of the Berar Village Panchayats Conference was held at Daryapur on the 16th instant under the presidentship of Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A. The Minister in charge of the Local Self-Government Mr. R. M. Deshmukh was also present. Mr. Aney exhorted the audience to establish panchayats at every village so that they may serve as a basis of Swaraj to be attained by the country.

The Conference passed various resolutions, the chief and important of which asked for the compulsory establishment of panchayats by the Government in villages of 500 population and pressed for the amendmnt of the law to that effect.—Free Press.

## "NOT RIPE FOR DISCUSSION."

### HINDU MAHASABHA ON MUSLIM PROPOSALS.

### PLEA FOR SEPARATION OF ISSUES.

### WARNING TO ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PATNA, April 18.

The Subjects Committee met this afternoon and after long deliberation the following resolution on joint electorate was accepted:—

(1) While reaffirming the resolution passed at the ninth session of the Hindu Mahasabha in regard to the principle of communal representation, the Mahasabha is prepared to consider any proposals for settlement of the political differences between Hindus and Mussalmans with regard to representation in the legislatures.

(2) In view of the facts, (a) that the Muslim community as such has not endorsed the proposals made by certain Muslim leaders assembled at Delhi in March last and has on the contray in several places expressed its disagreement, (b) that even according to the manifesto issued by the Muslim leaders the said proposals are liable to be rejected by the Muslim organisations referred to therein and (c) that Mr. Jinnah has stated that the said proposals can only be accepted or rejected in toto without modification, the Mahasabha feels that it will serve no useful purpose to express any definite opinion at this stage on the proposals as a whole.

INDEPENDENT ISSUES.

(3) The Mahasabha deprecates any attempt to constitute new provinces or legislatures, principally for the purpose of giving majority therein, to any particular community. In the opinion of the Mahasabha, the question of creation of new provinces or legislatures should be considered if necessary, independently of any proposals for mixed or separate electorates and exclusively on their merits.

(4) In view of the facts mentioned above the Mahasabha is of opinion that the matter is not ripe for discussion and consideration by the All-India Congress Committee. In opinion of the Mahasabha, any discussion on the part of the All-India Congress Committee at this stage will be premature and harmful.

BASIS FOR DISCUSSION.

(5) The Mahasabha, however, suggests the following principles as basis for discussion:—(a) Mixed electorates for all legislatures, (b) Reservation of seats for a definite period of time to be agreed upon by the parties in all legislatures on a uniform basis of representation such as population, voting strength or taxation, (c) uniformity of franchise in each province, (d) constitutional safeguard for religious or quasi-religious rights and customs.

(6) The Mahasabha calls opon the Working Committee to appoint a sub-Committee to sound the various sections of the Hindu community in different provinces on the question and formulate definite proposal and discuss them with the Muslim leaders and report its conclusions to the All-India Hindu Sabha for ratification.

The resolution will be moved from the chair."—Free Press.

### HINDU SABHA SYMPATHISES WITH CHINA

PATNA, April 18.

The Hindu Mahasabha met again this morning. The attendance was rather thinner than yesterday. The first resolution which was moved by Mr. Madan Mohan Barman and seconded by Swami Satyanand appreciated the work of the Hindu Mission in Bengal and called upon every Hindu to be always ready to help the propagation of Hindu religion in every possible way.

The second resolution expressed the appreciation of the declaration by the Madras High Court that every citizen had a right to use the King's Road and urged upon the Brahmins of the Madras Presidency not only to recognise the truth and justification of the above declaration but to mete better treatment to Idwas so that the latter might not be compelled to resort to other fold. It ralled upon the Hindu leaders of that presidency to do their duty in this direction.

SYMPATHY WITH CHINA.

Another resolution which was put from the Chair and passed unanimously sympathised with the Chinese people and wished for their success in the present struggle and condemned the unjust attempt of the Imperialist Britain to crush the growing spirit of the Chinese independence and assertions of the Chinese rights and aspirations.

Another resolution put from the chair strongly impressed upon Government that Khasia, Bhils, Kols and other aborginal tribes of Assam were wrongly classed as animists in the last census report inasmuch as they were Hindus and should be classed as such in the next census report.

PUNITIVE TAX CONDEMNED.

Mr. Madan Mohan Barman moved a resolution strongly condemning and protesting against the imposition of the punitive police tax on Hindus in Pabna and urged upon Government to immediately withdraw the same. The next resolution condemned the unprovoked, and organised attack of Muslims on Larkana Hindus and expressed surprise that the District Magistrate despite his receiving notice did not take steps to prevent the riot. The resolution also called upon Government sifting enquiry into the conduct of the officers before during and after the riots and punish all the guilty persons.

The Sabha meets again in the afternoon.—Free Press.

### RADICAL SOCIAL REFORM MOVE.

#### HINDU LEADERS WAITING FOR PT. MALAVIYA'S VIEWS.

PATNA, April 18.

It is understood that a good deal of anxious discussion is taking place among the Mahasabha leaders on a resolution proposed last night at the Subjects Committee by Pandit Nekiram Sharma, leader of the Punjab Hindus, urging radical social reform, including equal opportunities for untouchables, widow remarriage, the raising of the marriageable age of girls, Shuddhi and inter-sub caste marriage in the same varna. The resolution was largely supported last night, but no decision was taken, pending an expression of views by Pandit Malaviya.—A.P.

### MUSLIM OFFER FOR NATIONAL DEMAND SETTLEMENT.

#### SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

PATNA, April 17.

The long looked-for decision of the Hindu Mahasabha on the Mahomedan offer for a settlement of the National Demand has just been arrived at by the Subjects Committee of the Mahasabha Conference. The meeting as usual was not open to the press, but it is understood that after a discussion raging for two hours the meeting resolved on the attitude of the Sabha on the various points, leaving the actual draft to a Sub-Committee consisting of Lalaji Lajpatrai, Raja Narendranath, Pandit Malaviya and Jairamdas Daulatram to be placed before the Conference to-morrow.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

On the question of joint electorate the Committee unanimously welcomed the Mahomedan proposal, while on the reservation of seats they favoured uniformity all over India either on the basis of population or on that of the actual voting strength, whichever might be feasible. It was, however, subject to the condition that this reservation was not to be permanent, but should be scrapped definitely after a period to be agreed upon between the different parties concerned.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCES.

On the Committee's decision on the redistribution of provinces, reports are conflicting. One report says that the question was not raised at all, while another avows that the Committee definitely set its face against any proposal of redistributing provinces as constituted at present.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

It was also resolved to appoint a representative Committee to carry on the necessary negotiations with the All-India Congress Committee and the Committee of the Muslim League. According to the news from a responsible source, Pandit Malaviya was against the proposal of banning the National Congress from the negotiations, with the result that the Sabha's decision will, it is understood, be placed before the All-India Congress Committee.—A. P.

### SWARAJ SHOULD MEAN DHARMA.

#### LALAJI URGES EXPANSION AND ASSIMILATION OF HINDUISM.

PATNA, April 17.

On the motion of a delegate, Swami Shraddhanand Da was added to the list.

Amidst deafening cries of "Punjab Kesari-ki-Jai," Lala Lajpatrai ascended the rostrum, and made a brief speech in Urdu on the Hindu Dharma and its future. He compared the present sad plight of Hindus with their ancient glory whose influence spread to distant lands. "Where are we drifting?" asked Lala Lajpatrai. He declared if the Hindus possessed power of expansion and assimilation their race would not have been in the present deplorable position. To his mind it was a baseless superstition to call Shuddhi a false tenet. Had not history proved the catholicism of Hinduism, he asked. He had been told that he was preaching militant Hindusim, but whatever it meant he would say that the door of Hinduism should be kept wide open for the whole world.

Lala Lajpatrai paid a tribute to Swami Shraddhanand and made an earnest plea for shuddhi and removal of untouchability with a view to save the Hindu society from disintegration. To those who said that without Swaraj they could not live, he would reply that though he agreed with them he wanted that Swaraj should mean dharma, for strength was necessary for Swaraj. After referring to communal representation which he did not like in any form he said that Swarajists had spoilt the cause by their pacts. It was a mistake

(Continued on next page.)

## INDIA'S OPIUM POLICY

### FAR-REACHING CHANGES?

### IMPORTANT DISCUSSIONS IN MAY.

CALCUTTA, April 18.

The "Englishman's" Simla Correspondent says, important discussions involving far-reaching changes in the opium policy of India will be held in Simla at the end of May between the representatives of Government and Indian States primarily concerned in the matter.—Free Press.

## PREPARE FOR MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

### KERALA CONFERENCE RESOLUTION.

CALICUT, April 17.

The constitution, policy and programme of the Congress formed the subject of a resolution passed by the Kerala Provincial Conference, when it reassembled to-day. The resolution, "inter alia," stated:—

(1) This Conference reaffirms the principle of Non-co-operation as the basis of the policy of the Indian National Congress, and urges that there should be no departure from the strict principle of Non-co-operation whatsoever.

(2) This Conference regrets that the Congress representatives in the Indian Legislative Assembly and some of the Councils have betrayed the mandate of the Congress, and calls upon the A. I. C. C., to demand from such representatives an explanation of their conduct and to take steps to ensure that in future, the mandate of the Congress shall be carried out both in the Assembly and in the Councils.

MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

(3) This Conference is of the opinion that the time has come for the re-institution of an active programme of Non-co-operation in the country, and urges the appointment of a Committee by the A. I. C. C. to consider and report within three months on such a programme of Non-co-operation as will lead the country, by stages, to the culminating stage of Mass Civil disobedience.

The next clause of the resolution asked that in elections to the various Committees of the Congress, the principle of secret ballot should prevail, that a uniform and regularised procedure on this principle should be instituted for all such elections, and that the Working Committee should take the necessary steps to place motions for the amendment of the Congress Constitution and Rules before the next session of the Congress.

Clause five called upon the Working Committee to immediately take the necessary steps for the better organisation of peasants and workers by apponting a Workers' and Peasants' Organisation Committee to carry on the work.—A. P.

## INDIAN STATES AND THE CONGRESS

### PARTICIPATION IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS URGED

CALICUT, April 17.

The Conference passed to-day the following resolution on Swarajist policy in the Madras Council:

"This Conference strongly condemns the action of the majority of the Congress Party in the Madras Council in refusing to vote down the salaries of the Ministers, as a betrayal of the mandate of the Congress, and urges upon the A.I.C.C. to take steps to prevent the repetition of such action."

ASSIGNMENT OF LAND TO FOREIGN ENTERPRISE.

Another resolution regretted "that steps are being taken by the Travancore Government to assign one lakh and fifty thousand acres of fertile land in Travancore to a foreign company," contrary to the welfare and opinion of the people thereof, "and requested the Government to refrain from doing so."

INDIAN STATES AND CONGRESS.

Among other resolutions was one demanding that the Congress should actively participate in the internal affairs of native states, and alter, if necessary, its constitution to this end. Another sympathised with the Chinese in their "struggle for freedom" and condemned the action of the Government in sending Indian troops to China. A resolution declaring the independence of India without the British Empire was moved and hotly discussed, but was voted down, 20 voting for and forty against.

The Conference closed late in the evening, and Mr. Horniman leaves Calicut to-morrow by the Madras Mail.—A.P.

At the first session of the All-India Tirath and Mandir Conference, held in Hardwar under the presidentship of Swami Onkaranand Saraswathi, resolutions were passed detailing the objects of the Sabha, its activities and the methods of work. An All-India Committee has been formed to draft the Constitution. Swami Onkaranand has been elected President.—A.P.

## AT A CANNIBAL ORGY.

### WHITE WOMAN'S ORDEAL IN AFRICAN BUSH.

How many white women have camped in cannibal villages in Central Africa, talked in the early morning, while brushing their hair, with a cannibal chief, or watched cannibals hacking with their knives at a dead elephant?

Mrs. Bradley, the famous American novelist, has done these things—and many more.

She recently visited the Belgian Congo with her husband, and decided to explore the Ruindi plains, south of Lake Edward, a part of Africa into which the trader, the hunter, and the missionary have never penetrated.

UNCANNY SURVEY.

The people in this cannibal country hardly conveyed a pleasant first impression.

"I never saw such round bullet head and such protruding eyes," said Mrs. Bradley, describing her experiences. "These people were cannibals of a most untrammelled kind. Not a white person, save ourselves, had ever been in among them.

"As I stood for a moment in the path I caught a sudden glimpse of a round, black head peering out from the grass clumps at us, and then we found the bracken was alive with these crouching, furtive onlookers. At first I thought they were children, too frightened to appear, but not at all—they were mostly youths and young men, down on all fours, warily hiding, eyeing us in fixed fascination."

For about two years these people had not seen much meat, so they were in rather an expectant mood when the white people dropped in upon them. Fortunately the visitors were lucky enough to kill a couple of elephants early next morning.

PRIMITIVE PASSION.

A mob surrounded each animal, black hands snatched and knives cut into the flesh. The roar was deafening.

"Never have I seen such stark, primitive passion," said Mrs. Bradley. "They went at that beast like madmen, their knives flashing, their arms dripping blood. They yelled and sobbed with exertion as they tore the hide and hacked out the flesh, thrusting dripping morsels into their mouths and flinging the chunks back to women, who struggled on the stormy outskirts.

"Each woman had a pointed stick which she drove into the ground behind her, and once she had caught a piece of meat and impaled it on that stick the others let it alone.

OLDER THAN LOVE.

"Every bit that fell between the reaching hands was pounced on by children, and the weaklings who had no strong man to fend for them. The uproar was terrific. We counted 500 about this elephant.

"That was cannibalism. Men who were meat mad and insane for fat and food. A primitive people satisfying a primitive lust . . . . older than love and more urgent than hate."—"Sunday Chronicle."

## DEMOLISHING CITY WALL

### AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S DECISION.

AHMEDABAD, April 15.

After a heated discussion in which the Mahomedans led the opposition, the local municipality resolved this evening by a large majority to declare its intention to demolish the city wall from Delhi Gate to Astodia Gate.—A. P.

## MURDERS ACCOMPANIED BY DACOITY

CALCUTTA, April 18.

Two murders, one attended with a dacoity, are reported from village Dumjur, of Howrah. It is stated that Manik Pain, who used to help the police, was murdered while passing a garden. The police arrested a man on suspicion.

In the other case, it is reported that early in the morning, on Friday, about ten men armed with daggers and other weapons, raided the house of Mr. Thakurdas Sagra and forcibly effected their entrance by scaling the wall. Thakurdas was gagged by the dacoits when his wife raised an alarm. At this, the dacoits stabbed her, causing her death instantaneously. Frightened at the murder of the woman, they then took to their heels. The police have arrested three carters on suspicion.—A. P.

## BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The following is the list of candidates who have passed the L. T. Examination of the Benares Hindu University held in the month of March 1927.

Atam Prakash Batra, Bansh Bahadur Tewary, Beli Ram Sharma, Bhagwant Kishore Bhatnagar, Brijnandan Saksena, Chunni Lal Talwar, Daya Shankar Pande, Govind Narain Saharia, Gokind Ram Seth, Kanth Koul Deambi, Kenwar Saju Varma, Kashmiri Lal, Lahori Ram Khosla, Moola Ram, Narainjan Das Suri, Nivritti Shree Krishna Bengali, Raghu Nath Missri Raghunath R. Madan, Rama Avatar Sharmal, Ram Bahadur Sinha, Ratan Singh Parmar, Raunaq Ram Koshal, Satya Deo Narayan Singh, Shyama Nath Wali, Sita Rama Gupta, Tara Chand Koul, Ugra Sen Kashyap, Vipin Behari Srivastava, and Mathura Das.

# "UNPARALLELED BRUTALITY" TO WORKERS.

## DEMAND FOR 20 P. C. WAGE INCREASE.

## I. L. P. DENOUNCES TRADE UNION BILL.

### AN AFFRONT TO MR. R. MACDONALD.

LONDON, April 17.

Leicester has been invaded by delegates to the Annual Conference of Independent Labour Party—"spearhead" of Labour movement—when an interesting personal issue will be raised concerning Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who for the first time has been omitted from nomination for the official's post by the National Council of the Independent Labour Party on the ground that he opposes the policies which I.L.P. has been urging on the Labour Party. Many members of the I.L.P. have, however, sent messages to Mr. MacDonald protesting against this, and repudiating the Council's action.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Maxton, M.P., in his fiery presidential address complained of "unparalleled brutality" with which the ruling classes in the past year treated the workers for whom he demanded an immediate increase of twenty per cent. in wages, and bitterly attacked the Government's Trade Union Bill which he described as an attempt to smash the Labour machine.

RESOLUTION FOR REVERSAL OF DECISION REJECTED. . .

The long private debate at the Annual Conference of the Independent Labour Party centred round the decision of the National Council not to nominate Mr. Ramsay MacDonal for the Treasurership of the Party. Mr. MacDonald's supporters sought reversal of the decision, but their resolution was negatived by 312 votes to 112.

The Conference adopted a list of Parliamentary candidates on which Mr. MacDonald's name remains.—Reuter's Special.

## HAVOC OF CYCLONIC STORM.

### NUMBER OF HOUSES BLOWN UP.

MADARIPUR, April 18.

Considerable damage was caused by the cyclonic storm that passed over Madaripur and villages in the sub-division almost devastating the areas over which it passed. The Thana houses including private residences of Thana officers, Hindu High School, and Islamia School Boarding Houses, and several jute godowns were blown up. So far one death and several injuries have been reported. Relief arrangements are being made.—Free Press.

FARIDPUR, April 17.

Heavy damage, including loss of life and property, is reported from several villages in Madaripur sub-division. A large number of buildings, including educational institutions, have been blown down, and it is stated that the loss at Charmuguria Bandar, an important jute centre, will amount to lakhs of rupees. The number of deaths so far known is one. There was temporary dislocation of telegraph traffic, but it has since been restored. Arrangements for relief work are being made by Government officials.—A. P.

## KAVI NANALAL.

### GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS IN AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, April 18.

Before a large and distinguished gathering the Golden Jubilee of Kavi Nanalal, the famous Gujerati poet, was celebrated yesterday evening. Mr. Chatfield, Commissioner Northern Division, Sir Chinubhai and Seth Mangaldas besides a large number of ladies were present. An address put in a silver frame was presented to him on behalf of his friends and admirers, by Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Dhruv, President.

The address narrated his services to Gujerati literature, and wished him prosperity and long life.

INTERRUPTIONS IN MEETING.

In reply to the address Nanalal Kavi thanked them for the address and traced the glorious history of Ahmedabad since it was founded by Muslim kings. During the latter part of his address when he referred to Gandhiji, to the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee and about the conduct of some of its prominent members there were cries of "shame shame" from the audience, and the people seemed excited at the remarks made by him. The Kavi tried to continue, but was constantly interrupted. Questions and counter-questions were asked and disorder prevailed for some time.

After order was restored, the programme of music was gone through. After partaking of refreshments the gathering dispersed.—Free Press.

## MAHARASHTRA LIBRARY CONFERENCE.

POONA, April 18.

The Reception Committee of the 12th Maharashtra Library Conference met yesterday evening. Mr. N. C. Kelkar was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. Sripad Krishna Kolhatkar, President of the Conference. The Conference will be held on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of May.—Free Press.

## "NOT RIPE FOR DISCUSSION."

(Continued from page)

to interpret Swami Shraddhanand's death as an end of Sangathan and Shuddhi. The fact was thousands of Swamis would rise from his ashes. Concluding, Lala Lajpatrai appealed for funds in connection with the Swami Shraddhanand Memorial in the interest of Hindu protection. (Loud and continued applause).

Kumar Ganganand Sinha associated himself, wholeheartedly with the appeal of Lala Lajpatrai, and asked Behar to make large contributions.

## PUSH ON SHUDDHI AND SANGATHAN.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, supporting the appeal, said that it must be realised that Hindus were not a fallen race, and, therefore, should work together. Hinduism, Sikhism, Buddhism, Arya Samaj, etc., were branches of the same root of Hinduism. In all villages, Hindu Sabha which was a talisman for getting rid of their present evils should be organised and the work of Shuddhi and Sangathan pushed forward. As the Swami's murder was not for personal reason but on account of his Shuddhi and Sangathan activities they must swell his Memorial Fund. The Pandit deplored the fact that it was three months since the appeal was issued, and yet ten lakhs demanded had not been collected. After making an eloquent appeal he turned to the audience and announced the following subscriptions amidst applause: Raja of Amawan Rs. 5,000, Raja Raghunandan Prasad Rs. 2,000, Mr. M. D. Das, Mr. Deep Narain Singh, Mr. K. Ghonekar Kumar, Mr. Ganganand Singh, Secretary of Chapra Hindu Sabha one thousand each and Mr. Sachidanand Sinha Rs. 500. On the whole, the amount promised including others amounted to over Rs. 15,000.

The Sabha adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

## BE THOROUGHLY ORGANISED

### LALAJI PLEADS FOR PROTECTION OF NATIONAL HONOUR.

PATNA, April 17.

In its open session to-day, the Hindu Maha Sabha adopted resolutions expressing sorrow at the murder of Swami Shraddhanand, urging release of Kharag Bahadur Singh and urging celebration of the Tercentenary of Shivaji. Resolution on the celebration of the Shivajie Tercententenary was moved by Mukhta beharilal Bhargava of Lucknow, seconded by Baba Garuditt Singh and supported by Lala Lajpat Rai.

Baba Gurudit Singh said Sikhs were an integral part of Hindus and were organised by Guru Govind Singh to vindicate Hinduism. Guru Govind Singh had made great sacrifices for Hinduism.

Lala Lajpat Rai said Hindus were ever ready to enter into pacts and settlements with other communities, but in order that they might be of permanent and enduring character it was necessary that they must be thoroughly organised and strong for there could be no friendship between weak and strong communities. The basis of Swaraj on concessions given by others would never be strong. He condemned the pact made by Swarajists in the past and of communal fights between Hindus mans, and said that while they had been fighting for smaller political rights there came news from Bengal everyday of kidnapping of Hindu girls by Mussalmans and of communal fights between Hindus and Mussalmans. It was therefore necessary that Hindus should be organised first among themselves before caring for smaller political rights. Communal representation, Lala Lajpat Rai declared, he was not in favour of in any shape, but any pact or settlement with Mussalmans in that direction must be such as may be able to protect their national honour and self-respect.—Free Press.

## NEED OF BENGAL TO-DAY.

### CHALLENGE TO ESTABLISHED CONVENTION

CALCUTTA, April 18.

Presiding over the seventh session of the All-Bengal Teachers' Conference held at Santipur, Principal Heramba Chandra Moitra put forward a strong plea for an increase of teachers' pay, easier terms for offering grants-in-aid to schools. He pleaded for less costly buildings as the West was also advocating open air schools.

Referring to the communal strife in Bengal, Principal Moitra said the spread of knowledge, specially of history, was the most effective means of ending the conflict. He deplored the sectional move in the establishment of Islamia College and urged for better physical and religious training.

Professor Benoy Kumar Sarkar presiding over the literary section of the Conference said what is needed in Bengal to-day is the method of challenging the established convention in literature, art, criticism, social service and political thinking. It is when our countrymen getting use dto habits of a diversified and heterogenous civilisation approach the realities of life and think out each for himself and his group a distinct system of solution that the way will be prepared for a new 'Nyaya' of the 20th century.—Free Press.

## PALITANA PILGRIM TAX CONDEMNED.

### MAHABIR JAINTI CELEBRATION IN AGRA

(From a Correspondent.)

AGRA, April 18.

The Jains of Agra held large meetings on the 14th and 15th instant in honour of the Jainti of Sri Mahabir when it was resolved that Government be moved to observe the Jainti as a public holiday, that a board be constituted to supervise the ten Jain Pathshalas and organize high schools, that a census of Agra be kept, that the action of Thakur Sahib of Palitana in imposing a tax of two rupees on each pilgrim be condemned and that the Agra Jain Sanahatan Sabha formed in 1924 should comprise of all sections of Jains.

## EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES TO "DEPRESSED" CLASSES.

PATNA, April 18.

Among the resolutions passed by the Achutodhar Conference to-day were those demanding equal opportunities for the depressed classes in education, the public services, etc., and the throwing open of public wells to them.—A.P.

## RECONVERSION IN PATNA.

PATNA, April 18.

Eight Mahomedans, one of whom was reclaimed, were converted to Hinduism to-day at a special gathering of Hindus in the Mahasabha Pandal, when all those present partook of refreshments with the converts.—A.P.

## MUSLIM PROPOSALS---AN ULTIMATUM

### BERAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S VIEWS.

YEOTMAL, April 18.

At a general meeting of its members held at Daryapur in the Amraoti District on the 16th instant under the presidency of Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A., the Berar Provincial Congress Committee passed resolutions expressing its satisfaction at the efforts at unity embarked upon by the leaders of both the Hindu and Muslim communities with a view to enable the nation to fix a united national demand for further constitutional reforms before the expiry of the first decennium. The committee was of opinion that the recognition of any seats on communal grounds to any community, when such a community formed a majority in a particular province was contrary to the basic principles underlying the Lucknow Pact. The Committee accepted joint electorates as better substitutes for the existing separate electorates. The present tension between the two communities was regarded by the Committee as the outcome of communal representation rather than of the separate electorates. The Committee although strongly in favour of redistribution of provinces on linguistic and cultural basis was wholly opposed to the consideration of any isolated province or tract piece meal. The Committee strongly urged that the Congress should not take the Muslim proposal into consideration so long as they were presented in the form of an ultimatum accompanied with certain antecedent conditions and inasmuch as they were not clearly accepted by the leading Mahomedans as the unanimous demands of the Mahomedan community. The Committee called upon the Congress to make a serious attempt to ascertain the opinion of the Hindu community through some recognised bodies like the Hindu Mahasabha and others before pronouncing its formal opinion on the Mahomedan proposals.—A.P.

## POLITICAL PRISONER

### PROTEST AGAINST DETENTION

### BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS URGED

MAJU, April 17.

Resolutions expressing condolence at the death of Swami Shraddhanand, Krishnajivan Sanyal, Jatindranath Mukherjee and others and protesting against the detention of political prisoners and urging the boycott of British goods in retaliation were adopted at the second day's sitting of the Bengal Provincial Conference. Attendance was larger to-day. A resolution was also adopted expressing condolence at the death of the wife of Mr. J. L. Bannerjee owing to which he could not attend the conference.

Messages expressing good wishes were received from Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Prakasam, Lala Dunichand and Mr. Satyamurti.

A charkha competition was held in which Mr. Nripendranath Gupta stood first, spinning 225 yards of yarn in 30 minutes, the President himself spinning 125 yards.

A resolution appointing a Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to enquire into Ponobolia firing upon Moslem crowd was passed, and urged Congress members to bring about communal harmony.

Another resolution appointed a Committee to enquire into the grievances of political prisoners and with a view to provide them with help proposed a Political sufferer's Fund.—Free Press.

## MILITARY POLICY OF GOVT DISAPPROVED.

### BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE CONCLUDES.

CALCUTTA, April 18.

The Bengal Provincial Conference concluded its sitting last night after two days' deliberations. Of the resolutions tabled for discussion, some were withdrawn or dropped and others passed. The important resolution regarding the boycott of Councils and Local Bodies was withdrawn on the President explaining that the matter was for the consideration of the All-India Congress Committee alone.

Resolutions were passed disapproving of the military policy of Government and sympathising with the aspirations of China, extolling the heroism of Kharag Bahadur and asking Government for his release.

The next Conference has been invited to 24-Parganas.—Free Press.

## FORWARD SOCIAL REFORM

### VAISHNAVA SWAMI'S LEAD.

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, April 18.

There was a stir amongst the Karnatak Vaishnavas when Hanamantrao Desai, landlord of Dharwar dined with Kulkarni who had just returned from America. In the opinion of Vaishnava Swami, a foreign returned man cannot be taken back into his caste. Therefore, those who inter-dined with foreign returned people are also excommunicated by the orthodox section of the Vaishnavas, though Swamiji has not issued such orders. His Holiness Swami of Uttradhi math has now voluntarily offered to dine with the above Desai and has thus given an indirect sanction to dine with foreign returned people and Swamiji is congratulated from all quarters for this bold step.

## DRAVIDIAN TEMPLE IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, April 18.

The Private Secretary to His Holiness Jagadguru Sreemad Ananthacharya Swamiji writes:—

His Holiness Jagadguru Sreemad Ananthacharya Swamiji Maharaj of Kanchi is building a temple of the Dravidian type at 84, Fanaswadi. It has taken a number of years to build the temple, which is now nearing completion. Nearly ten lakhs of rupees have been spent on it. His Holiness has arranged to bring a Murthi (a divine image) from Kanchi, in South India, and the procession has already started on foot from there. The installation ceremony has been fixed for Friday, the 10th June, 1927.

His Holiness has also under consideration plans for the establishment of a Spiritual Congress and a Sanskrit Academy.—A.P.

## GOVERNOR'S STATUE TO ADORN KOLHAPUR.

BOMBAY, April 18.

A commission for the execution of a full-size marble statue of Sir Leslie Wilson, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, has been placed in the hands of Mr. V. P. Karmarkar by H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur. The statue is to adorn the New Wilson Road in Kolhapur next year.—A. P.

## MAD COUNTESS' VICTIMS.

### AMAZING CAREER AS ADVENTURESS.

After an amazing career as an adventuress, the beautiful Hungarian, Countess Keglevitch, has just been committed to a lunatic asylum.

The countess was the daughter of a rich manufacturer, and when she came of age she was worth millions, which she gradually dissipated by her colossal extravagance. She boasted that she never gave a tip of less than a gold coin. On one occasion she handed the equivalent of a £100 bank note to a crossing sweeper.

Her extravagance was such that she would not touch food that had been cooked for general consumption. When she dined at hotel or restaurant the various articles had to be brought specially and cooked by the best chef in Budapest.

During a visit to Vienna she gave offence to the Emperor Joseph by securing the services of the chef the monarch wished to retain for a banquet. When the chief asked to be excused so that he might meet the Royal wishes the Countess refused, and paid a hundred times the figure the Emperor was to pay for his services.

AUTO-SUGGESTION.

The death of her favourite son seems to have affected her mind, her first husband divorced her, and, shortly after she had married Count Keglevitch, she launched on a career of adventure and crime. When her case came before the courts it was proved that she had committed many forgeries and had blackmailed, robbed, and cheated the rich men she had captivated by her charm.

The astounding point was made at the trial that she had done these things under the influence of auto-suggestion, practised on her weak mind by a clever young aristocrat who was the head of a gang of blackmailers and confidence tricksters.

One of their victims was a wealthy manufacturer to whom the countess made herself particularly agreeable. From being a millionaire this victim was reduced to bankruptcy by a series of extortions, and in despair he shot himself at her flat.

In London she made the acquaintance of a young peer with great expectations, and prevailed on him to give her jewellery which she immediately handed over to the gang.

HUSBANDS FILCHED.

When the peer was on the verge of bankruptcy she found a new victim in a wealthy American manufacturer who had come to Europe to negotiate the sale of valuable securities. She not only obtained large sums from this victim during her association with him in London and Paris, but prevailed on him to hand to her the greater part of the securities he was arranging to sell.

The countess took delight in using her powers of fascination to "cut out" younger women. One of the tragedies associated with her career is that of a young married couple from America who had arrived in Europe on a belated honeymoon trip.

To all appearances the couple were ideally mated, but the countess ingratiated herself into the confidence of the husband and, after some weeks of violent love-making, the pair fled from Paris to Vienna, leaving the young wife heartbroken.

When she had achieved her ambition by taking the husband away from her younger rival the countess abandoned him for the next victim.—"Sunday Chronicle."

## POISON FOR 20,000,000.

### ACROSS THE WORLD TO KILL PESTS

A man of 72, who sits all day in a shop at Blackfriars, claims to have annihilated sixty million pests last year.

He is Mr. Bertram Phillips, who has been waging war against cockroaches, crickets, ants, rats, and other pests for more than half a century.

Mr. Phillips send his representatives to the most distant parts of the world to wage ruthless war on the Things that Crawl, and he is proud of the trail of death and destruction he and his men leave behind.

URGENT MISSION.

Only the other day two members of his staff left London for Hong-Kong with enough poison to kill twenty million rats and insects. There is another man in India slaying pests for a Maharajah.

Mexico asked for Mr. Phillips' services recently. "They have a little trouble out there with mosquitos—nasty, spiteful little fellows," he said in an interview.

"Cockroaches are causing trouble with the Spaniards," he went on, twinkling his mirthful eyes, "so I had to rush some of my troops to Spain. They are doing well.

A GOOD CAUSE.

"It's a good cause I'm fighting. I love it. I'd slay every rodent and mosquito and cockroach in the world tonight if I had the chance. What a trail of disease and destruction they leave behind! Look at the damage they do in this country every year—one hundred million pounds is my estimate!"

For years Mr. Phillips fought alone his battle against pests in every part of the world. Now he is content to sit among his test tubes and plan his daily campaign of slaughter in the pest-world.

RAT'S JOURNEY.

Rats are great travellers. One that was set at liberty at King's Cross, with a metal disc on its leg, was trapped at Luton—thirty-four miles from London.

"When you are dealing with rats you are dealing with brains," said Mr. Phillips, with obvious respect for the intelligence of his most hated prey.

"Once I went out on a job in South London, where an army of them had invaded a cellar. There was a thick concrete wall. They didn't take the trouble to gnaw through that. No, they excavated until they found a weak point in the masonry, and they nibbled their way through there!"—"Sunday Chronicle."

## JOIN ASIATIC CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 6.)

ly from China and Japan, the movement has a great future and was launched none too early, as events in China now prove conclusively.

The upshot of this Conference was that the Chinese delegates insisted that Japan must modify her attitude towards China, to which demand, the Japanese delegates ultimately yielded. The organizers were wise in acting promptly, leaving the future to the march of events. India could not participate to the extent, we might otherwise have desired, but as the Conference is meant to be a permanent annual fixture, we can have our due share in the second session to be held at Peking this year and as befits our position amongst the Asiatic nations, we should invite the third session to India. Deshbandhu Das was the first to preach Asiatic Federation from the presidential chair of the Congress and fortunately, for us, Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, our worthy President this year, proclaimed in his address at Gauhati that this had become practical politics now. The present crisis in China verging on the point of war, requires our immediate concentration of efforts to get it averted. The progress of events so far is not without hope. The very fact that U.S.A. is standing ready behind the curtain has alienated Japan and Britain will think thrice before precipitating matters.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY.

The present shock is too violent to allow our sympathies towards Chinese nationalism to remain dormant. But once aroused we should turn them into normal and useful channels of activity. Participation in the second Asiatic Conference at Peking and inviting the third session to Inda, should be the first step in this direction. Once this is achieved there are a number of ways by which we can promote Asiatic unity. Our very first necessity is a news agency of our own, and if the "Free Press" agency were helped to develop this kind of activity, the power of Indian journalism would immensely increase. These things will follow once we take the first step and there is nothing impracticable about it. Mr. Srinivas Iyengar being already convinced that Asiatic unity is now a question of practical politics, should lead the way, by declaring his intention to attend the Peking session, as a delegate. Mrs. Naidu, having attained International fame, will enhance the dignity of Indian delegation anywhere in the world. Our valiant Ali Brothers, who claim 30 per cent. of China as Muslim, and to whom credit is due in the first instance for securing recognition to Indian leaders from Governments outside Indian borders, would find a wider avenue, as well as a welcome corrective to their Pan-Islamic vision and activities, and last but not least our Hindu Sabha leaders, having declared that Buddhist are Hindus, ought to be the first to join hands with China and Japan in this endeavour, and would make a good beginning in the Buddha Gaya Temple dispute in a manner giving satisfaction to the Buddhists, making it a golden link to join the two phases—Catholic and Protestant of the same original vedic question. All schools of Indian nationalism, will, I feel sure find the platform sufficiently wide for united action and I fervently hope and appeal to them not to miss the opportunity to give a practical turn to our sympathies towards China and towards the general awakening all over Asia.

## THE PALITANA TANGLE.

(Continued from page 6.)

Darbar has come in for a shrinkage of a few lakhs of rupees in its railway earnings; and well might it too cry out with Burke, "whenever our neighbour's house is on fire it is not amiss for the engines to play a little on our own." But perhaps the economic side is the least part of it. Many of the Thakore Saheb's subjects are of Jain persuasion. What it must be to them to cast a longing eye upward from the foot of the hill on their object of devotion and next moment be dashed with the feeling that the gods have been rendered to them a taboo! A wise Government would do nothing to cause any feeling of discontent among its own subjects, whatever may be the nature of its quarrel with outsiders; and they are assuredly the evil advisers of the ruler who will take no account of the slumbering mass of discontent and will bring to his notice only the vocal and the audibly expressed feeling of dissatisfaction.

PALITANA'S INTEREST.

But the Jain-Palitana question has an All-India importance. It raises an issue regarding the very fundamentals of Indian life. Nearly a million of the Indian subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor want to have a free access to their shrines in India built at their own cost and maintained by them. These places of worship, however, happened to be in the territory allowed to 'a dependant ally' of His Majesty by a historical and political accident (settlement of Col. Watson). Would His Majesty himself or H. E. the Viceroy have imposed any bar, any restriction, any impost on them and obtained a 'revenue' therefrom, if the shrines had been located in British India? Could the British Indian Legislature have passed a Finance Bill imposing a pilgrim tax and making capital of their legal right? This kind of revenue need not be confused with the municipial charges for the upkeep of roads, sanitation, etc. Not a word has been raised anywhere against the Palitana Darbar's right to meet the increased expenses of sanitation, roads, police protection etc. due to the influx of pilgrims out of reasonable charges levied on the visitors; and nowhere again has the Darbar urged that one lac of rupees—the new impost worked out by Mr Watson with the best help that arithmetic and algebra could give—is the expense incurred by Palitana on account of the pilgrims. The entire case is based on the two rupee per head arrangement and the terms of a crude agreement of bygone times; and the truth is that it is nothing less than converting the necessity of the Jains into the profit of the Darbar. As it is so stated in the bond, the Darbar may have the right to make a million of people miserable; but is it in its interest that a perennial spring of discontent and ill-will should keep flowing in and around it? One need not at this moment go into the serbonian bog of the 'rights' of the respective parties in this matter. No useful purpose will be served by making fresh attempts to determine a point of law where already great names like those of Sir Chimanlal and Mr. Bhulabhai militate against each other. What is now to be sought is simply some means of restoring tranquility and with this point in view the question should be placed once more before the Indian public as well as the Order of Indian Princes.

THE SOLUTION.

The legal tribunal of the Agent to the Governor-General has given its award and, according to its light, has faithfully discharged the function of a judicial court. Obviously it struck to the letter of the law and allowed no such extraneous encumbrances as policy, expediency or prudential considerations to warp the smooth line of justice. This, of course! For was not the other party in the suit only a body of harmless, inoffensive, least excitable and thoroughly law-abiding Jain Banias from whom no disturbance of public peace was ever to be apprehended on any account? The Agent to the Governor-General, who, by the very nature of his office, has otherwise plenty of 'policy' to think of in Government's relations with Indian States could, owing to the docile Jain being the respondent, easily afford to reduce this case to a mere legal suit. He has done his part; and we may say that so far as this matter is concerned we have done with him.

It is not our object to criticize any more. But as for the Prince himself—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, in the words of Burke, one may well say "It is not what a lawyer tells you you may do; but what humanity, reason and justice tells you you ought to do. Is a politic act the worse for being a generous one?" You may have, Sire, your records full of Titles in support of your claim; but at its best it is an odious claim. Relaxation in enforcing it will not lessen your grace or dignity; and what you may seem to lose in money by declining to enforce the bond is sure to be repaid ten-fold in the close affection of your subjects and the Jain world. Besides the voluntary contributions of this well-to-do community towards works of charity and public welfare founded in Palitana will ultimately make divine amends for the loss of the rigid exaction of rupees two per head. "Such ties, though light as air, are really strong as iron." This liberal and tranquilising suggestion may possibly be unwelcome to the ordinary type of the dull, commonplace and mechanical politicians and administrators, whom it is generally the lot of rulers of Indian States to have in their service; but a thoroughly well-meaning Ruler like the present Thokore Saheb of Palitana may well act up to the advice of the greatest statesmen of England. Magnanimity in politics is not seldom the truest wisdom; and a great empire and little minds go ill together."

To the Order of Princes one may extend a humble 'caveat'. British India stands expectant that a great wrong done to a whole community of people may be redressed with the help of your healing counsels brought to influence a member of your illustrious Order. Disappointment in such matters is sooner or later likely to cause inconvenient questions to be raised regarding the very 'raison d'etre' of Indian States. Let not the British Indian world feel the States as a hinderance. Perfect co-operation and concord ought to exist between these two parts of India. In any case, let not such a delicate point as the visiting of shrines be the occasion for a rift. Nestors of the type of Sir Prabhashanker and Sir Manubhai you have in your midst. Why not use them for a very equitable settlement and the rapid closing of an ugly sore?

A scene from the serial "The Fighting Trail," showing next week at the Globe Cinema.

A scene from "Maciste in Hell," an Alliance Multi-Million Production, now being exhibited at the Krishna Cinema.

"Chronicle" Photo.

A group of the members of the Bombay Gymnastic Institution who gave a performance of physical feats at the opening of a new branch of the Institution at Parel.

## INDIA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

### NO RELIEF AT GENEVA.

Dr. J. T. Sunderland writes in "Unity":—

It seems to be everywhere understood that one of the reasons why the United States Senate refused to ratify the Versailles Treaty, and, instead, signed a separate treaty with Germany, was the fact that the Treaty of Versailles created the League of Nations in such a form that several of its features were objectionable to the Senate. But I think it is not generally understood that one of the reasons why the Senate objected to the League was because some of the Senators were clear visioned enough to see that notwithstanding its ostensible purpose of promoting justice and freedom, it was framed in a manner actually ot strengthen and perpetuate some of the most flagrant existing cases of political bondage in the world, in the forefront of which is India. It was felt by these Senators that there was no more vicious feature of the Versailles Treaty than Article X, which under the seemingly innocent purpose of guaranteeing the "territorial integrity" of the States composing the League actually guaranteed Great Britain's unjust "possession" and "domination" of India. Thus it sanctioned, and also pledged the nations of the League to support, the most conspicuous case in the whole world to-day of political slavery—of the rule and exploitation of one civilized nation by another.

In other words, the League, which was organized ostensibly and distinctly to promote justice and freedom, made itself the guarantor and defender of the most stupendous example of political injustice and oppression known in our modern day. The League of Nations, in order really to be an agency (as the world was told it would be) for promoting justice and freedom, ought of course to have been made a tribunal open to hear appeals and complaints, and ready to investigate charges of injustice and oppression, coming from India and from any other people held in subjection: in other words, it should have been made an instrumentality through which all such oppressed people could get their wrongs righted and obtain the liberty and nationhood to which they are justly entitled.

But instead of that, Great Britain, the nation which held India and other rich possessions in its grip, and France, Italy and Japan, which also held valuable foreign "possessions," so framed the League as to shut its doors, and its ears against any possible complaints or appeals coming from India, or from any other land or people held as "possessions" by any of the "Big Four" nations which were instrumental in framing the League in its present form. Indeed, as already intimated, these "Big Four" nations so framed the league (America's representatives unwillingly assenting) as to make it an "additional chain about the necks" of India and all the rest of their "possession."—a chain holding them in "bondage actually more securely than before."

This is what is meant, that the League "guaranteed the territorial integrity" of the State within it. The guarantee meant that the League promised to aid in protecting any State against the revolt or rebellion of any subject people who might attempt to throw off the yoke of its oppressor and obtain its freedom. That is, in the case of India, the League promised, if there were need, "to help in holding India down." In view of these facts, is it any wonder that India condemns, and from the beginning has condemned, the League: that the United States has refused to join it and that so many lovers of liberty and justice in all lands are dissatisfied with and repudiate it.

Whether all the objections which we hear urged against the League of Nations are valid or not (and the present writer believes that some of them are not), at least this one—that the League in its present form "rivets more firmly the chains that bind great historic civilized India"—is plainly valid and "very serious."

In the minds of all earnest lovers of human freedom and justice the question presses for answer: Can the present League be so changed, within any discernible future will it be so changed, as to make it no longer an enemy of India and the other subject peoples but, what it ought to be, a friend, a righter of wrongs, and in the end a liberator?

## 207 MILES AN HOUR.

### MOTOR-RECORD BEATEN BY 29 MILES PER HOUR.

TRIUMPH OF MAJOR SEGRAVE.

The British racing motorist, Major H. O. D. Segrave, driving a British car, on March 29, beat the world's motoring speed record at Daytona Beach, Florida, U.S.A., by travelling during one period at 207.507 miles per hour and by covering a mile officially recorded at more than 203 m.p.h. The latter performance is more than 29 m.p.h. faster than the previous record set up by Captain Malcolm Campbell (174.224 m.p.h.) at Pendine, Carmarthenshire, on February 4 of this year.

Twenty-four minutes after his feat Major Segrave was telephoning a description of it (printed below) to the London "Evening News," 4,500 miles away.

In his Trans-Atlantic telephone description of his feat to the London "Evening News," Major Segrave, who is 28 years of age, said:

This is Segrave. I've just broken all world's records.

In two drives of five kilometres in each direction—ten kilometres in all—I travelled at over 200 miles an hour. It was great.

These were the speeds I did. Now listen carefully. Can you hear?

One kilometre, 202.541 miles an hour.

One mile, 203.641 miles an hour.

Five kilometres, 203.616 miles an hour.

All three mean average both ways. I attained the greatest speed on the five kilometres dash southwards, when the speed was 207.507 miles an hour.

The thrill was terrific. At high speeds as the car seemed to thrust itself into the distance ahead of me I found the steering awfully difficult. The great machine seemed to feel the slightest move of my hands on the steering wheel.

At the tiniest move I made, seeing or imagining that I saw slight undulations before me, I felt the heavy body of the machine swing ever so slightly yet ever so powerfully.

I knew I was beating records in one tremendous drive, and I just held on for grim death, straightening the slightest swing or sway of the car as it lurched and shrieked to the smallest movement of hand or foot.

While I was making the speed burst I felt absolutely unaware of the huge crowd that had assembled like long military lines on either side of my track.

I knew they were making a tremendous din, cheering and shouting, and I knew just how some of them were thrilled, but actually at the time of whistling and tearing across the sand I was totally unconscious of them.

When I got to one end I felt that I had got over the 200, although, of course, I could not be certain.

There was just a slight wind against me on the return journey, and I hoped I would be able to keep the machine up to the same tremendous speed.

It equalled, if it did not beat, the thrill of driving with the wind on the previous trip. So really I travelled ten kilometres right off the reel at over 200 miles an hour.

My job is finished. I have won and proved what I set out to prove. I shall now return home.

## LOVE BIRDS OF MATRIMONY

### SIGNPOST TO THE IDEAL HOME.

New York.—Golden rules for happy marriage have been drawn up by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vosburg, of Aurora, Illinois, who have been married for 4 years. They have never quarrelled, never thought of divorce, and began their married life on a capital of a little more than £2.

The nine rules are:

Don't have a "boss" in the home. Consult each other..

Don't have a common chequebook.

The husband should help with the housework.

Don't spank your children.

Don't put too much store by money.

Don't seek pleasure at the expense of thrift.

ALL DONE BY KINDNESS.

In elaboration of the last injunction Mr. and Mrs. Vosburg say that if love is treated with kindness it will prosper. Abuse it and it dies. Single folks may think they're happy, but they only think so. Marriage means co-operation and brings out the best that's in people. If it doesn't, then that's their fault.

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Here is the way to enjoy peaceful sleep from which you will wake refreshed and invigorated.

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# "I LOVE INDIA AS I LOVE NO OTHER COUNTRY."

## AN INTERVIEW WITH DR. BESANT.

The latest issue of the "New Orient" of New York, edited by Syud Hossain contains the following interview with Dr. Annie Besant by Natalia P. Dobbins:—

"Who would have thought there ever would have been such a fuss made about one old woman!"

With a sparkle of amusement stealing from her gray-blue eyes and the quiet chuckle of appreciation which the memory still aroused in her, that remarkable "old woman"—so designated by a previous Viceroy of India—leaned forward gently across the broad polished table top for further explanation. We were sitting in her luxurious suite in the Hotel Fairmont where she was staying while filling her engagements in San Francisco on her recent lecture tour of America.

"It was in the year 1917," said Dr. Annie Besant, "and the whole trouble started over my paper, "New India," which I had begun publishing in Madras, in which I freely advocated Home Rule for India. They did not like it, the British. The paper was suppressed. But upon my internment, together with Messrs. P. B. Wadia and G. S. Arundale, such a tremendous agitation swept over the country that within three months we were released."

It developed that the British Government at that time made a declaration promising a species of near-freedom to India, and by the end of that year Dr. Besant had been elected President of the Indian National Congress—the unofficial Parliament of India.

Dr. Besant, who is world-renowned for her humanitarian, religious, and political activities, has proven to be still the dynamic and courageous woman who, for the past half-a-century, has been one of the leading torch-bearers for freedom of thought and deed.

Whatever one's opinion regarding her introduction of J. Krishnamurti as the "vehicle" for the coming World Teacher, the fact remains that the spirit which could undertake such a venture as this world-tour must in justice be recognized as stupendous in courage, idealism and sincerity. It is a great gesture.

Surely her early pseudonym of "Ajax" was well chosen. For besides the strain of facing the often curious, skeptical, and materialistic public, she bears the weight of her eighty years—most of them devoted to a strenuously active public life—upon her shoulders. And the serene beauty and grace with which she carries those years is indeed inspiring.

Dr. Besant is unquestionably sincere, and prepared to express her convictions at any cost. She is willing to compromise with reason, however, unlike the martyr who would sacrifice all for his ideal. In other words, she admits meeting the practical issues of life rationally, reflecting perhaps her lawyer's training. "Work" for her is worship, in accordance with the Theosophical ideal. She is not a doctrinaire—at least in the political field.

Here is seen perhaps the difference between herself and Mahatma Gandhi, whom she says she admires greatly. "But Gandhi, though he is a splendid social reformer, is only a hindrance in the political fied," she stated "because he does not take into account the human element. He does not understand human nature, and judges all people by himself. He is perfectly willing to defy the government on his peaceful resistance plan, refusing to pay his taxes and accepting peacefully the confiscation of his property in all meekness. But the ordinary peasant of India, when he finds his cattle taken, for instance, upon his refusal to pay taxes, would start rioting." So would some other peasants not Indian, one imagines, and still others who are neither peasants nor Indians!

"The popular idea that unrest in India is due primarily to religious differences is unsound," Dr. Besant continues. "As an example The Nizam, a leading prince of India, who happens to be a Mussulman, rules peacefully and successfully over his subjects, who are predominantly Hindus. Again, there is the Maharaja of Kashmere, who is a Hindu ruling peacefully over Moslem subjects."

England, in 1915, established electorates according to religion. This deliberate mixing of religion and polities, Dr. Besant pointed out, in this unprecedented and unnatural way has been a calamitous source of trouble ever since. "But in the Home Rule Bill this has all been changed to a purely territorial division," she hopefully continued. "This Commonwealth of India Bill giving India full Dominion status, is now in the House of Commons, having passed its first reading, and having been adopted and balloted for officially by the Labor Party, thus insuring its success when that party returns to power."

This Bill owed its inception and subsequent introduction in the British Parliament to Dr. Besant's untiring zeal. Its ultimate fate, however, is problematical.

Through the instrumentality of the Bill, Dr. Besant thinks, India will win her freedom without shedding one drop of blood. "This will mean so much for the world and for England herself," Dr. Besant continued. "Much of the best in England is for Indian freedom. India's freedom is appealing to the idealists in England. I think, too, the great masses of England are with us."

Asked whether she considered Dominion status would be a permanent and complete solution for India's restlessness regarding national independence, she replied, "Why, they would have their own constitution and would be as politically independent of England as Canada is to-day. I see no need, or benefit, of pressing the point beyond that."

"Questioned further as to why she did not consider it beneficial for India to attain complete national independence, she said, "As a Dominion India would benefit by the protection of England. Also, I consider it essential to the interests of world peace, and the prevention of an Euro-Asian war, that India remain a Dominion as the only possible nation capable of acting as a bridge between Eastern and Western peoples."

"What of Russia?" she was asked. "Could she not act in that capacity?" To which she replied, that Russia held no interest for her at the present time.

Dr. Besant's point of view, of course, is quite understandable: she believes in an evolutionary rather than revolutionary adjustment of the ills and wrongs of the world, although she has gone on record as holding that defensive warfare is justifiable:

"To describe one fighting for his own country's freedom as a criminal is infamous. It is as though one's children in America were taught George Washington was a criminal."

No wonder the British Government in India found it conducive to their mental peace, once upon a time, to incarcerate Dr. Besant!

Whether or not Dr. Besant's plan will serve to achieve a permanent solution of the Indian problem the future alone can reveal. What cannot be doubted is her intense and passionate devotion to India—her adopted country. "I love India as I love no other country," she said. "Her people are a lovely people. If India dies the world will be the poorer!"

## RESTRICTIONS ON PROCESSION

### INTERFERENCE WITH RELIGIOUS RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

A crowded meeting of the citizens Faridabad was held on the evening of 14th inst under the presidentship of Dr. K. D Shastri and adopted the following resolutions:—

(1) "The Citizens of Faridabad (Gurgaon) emphatically protest against the unjust and improper order of taking out the procession (Nagarkirtan) of the Arya Samaj under undue restrictions in the morning instead of in the evening, which renders the Nagarkirtan valueless and which infringes on the rights of people in the observance of their religious duties."

(2) "This public meeting strongly requests the office-bearers of the Arya Samaj that as a protest they should stop the anniversary also and assure them that they will render all possible aid in their constitutional fight for the restoration of their rights."

(3) "Resolved unanimously also that the copies of the above-mentioned resolutions be sent to (1) Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, (2) the Governor of the Punjab, (3) the Viceroy, (4) the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Lahore, (5) Sarvadeshik Sabha, Lahore, and to the Press."

### MAHARASHTRA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

POONA, April 18.

The fourth Maharashtra Educational Conference will be held at Wai, District Satara, on the 28th and 29th instant under the presidentship of Mr. J. S. Karandikar.—Free Press.

## SERIOUS ACCIDENT AVERTED

CALCUTTA, April 18.

But for the commendable alertness of the driver, the Down Delhi-Sealdah Express would have met with a terrible fate yesterday when a collision with a goods train was narrowly averted outside Garifa station. The Express was allowed to pass to Hooghly Ghat without stopping, and as it was advancing towards Naihati the driver saw another train on the main line. He brought the Express to a sudden halt and and averted a collision within 30 yards of the goods train.—Free Press.

## WORLD TOUR ON CYCLE

Sohrab D. Driver (27) and Sohrab R. Engineer (20) two adventourous Parsee youths are leaving Bombay this afternoon on a would tour on bicycles. They belong to the 11th Battalion 2nd Bombay Pioneers and are members of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League and the Y. M. C. A. They start from their residence near the Empress Cinema, Lamington Road at 4 p.m. to-day and they hope to return in about 3 years after cycling round India, Baluchistan, Persia, Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Serbia, Austria, Italy, Germany, England, America, Ceylon, etc. They take no money with them and propose to live on money they would realize from the sale of of their own photographs. It is hoped that the sport-loving citizens of Bombay would encourage the youths by purchasing their photographs.

The Question

arises daily as to what to do when there is a sudden onset of a dreadful disease—whatever be its name. What to do when there is an accident—whatever be its nature. What to do when one is bitten or stung by any venomous insect—whatever be its kind; and one has a good deal of trouble, worry, anxiety and expense to get rid of it. Let us tell you what "AMRITDHARA" is and what it can do.

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Koko Shampoo Powders are the latest word in such preparations. Not only do they cleanse the hair thoroughly and leave it beautifully glossy and fluffy, but in addition they have a slight tonic effect upon the scalp. Most delightfully perfumed.

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*"The doctor prescribed Sanatogen, I have had no more attacks of fever, my digestion is now perfect and I can eat and enjoy my food. A great indescribable feeling of cheerfulness has come over me," wrote Mr. M. J. Seth of Bombay.*

The destructive work of the malaria parasite makes your blood thin, and, even when quinine has killed the parasite, this poverty of blood remains.

A short course of Sanatogen will strengthen the cells and tissues of nerves and body, increasing the quantity of red blood corpuscles.

*In the "Medical Echo" of March, 1924, a physician writes on his results obtained with Sanatogen in 80 cases of anaemia. The average increase of red blood corpuscles in these cases was as high as 60% within three weeks.*

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## *MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.*

### INWARDNESS OF ALIBAG AGITATION

"Kamkari" discusses in an article the most deplorable condition of actual cultivators of land all over the Bombay Presidency as distinguished from the conditions of peasant proprietors, who own land and rent it to actual cultivators, receive exorbitant rents from them and are responsible to Government for land revenue. Refering to the agitation now going on in the Kolaba district, the paper points out that the agitation is mainly in the interests of the land-owning petty bourgeoisie, who pretend to speak in the name of the actual tillers of the land and agricultural workers. The paper admits that any increase in land-revenue in the Kolaba district is surely unjust and inequitable and will only make for a speedy impoverishment of the severely debt-ridden land-owning class, but insists that it must be clearly remembered that actual cultivators of the land are, if at al,, only indirectly affected by the enhancement of revenue dues.

### TRAMWAY COMPANY'S MOVE.

"Nawa Kal" severely criticises the new proposals of the Tramways Rates Committee of the Corporation, characterising them as insensible, fanciful and calculated to cut the pocket of the poor man in a more prejudicial way than obtains at present. It points out by citing examples, how the recommendations, when acted upon, will be only an instrument of profiteering for the Tramways Company at the cost of the poor passenger. The paper opines that all this is due to the predominance of capitalist interests in the affairs of the Bombay Corporation.

### MAHRATTA HISTORY.

"Vainateya," a bright little paper of Savantwadi, while criticising the general nature of historical works compiled by Englishmen or men under their influence, says: "Every body knows, how the English people landed on the shores of India on the plea of developing Indo-British commerce and ended by subjugating the whole country. It is from the Mahrattas only that any serious impediments were raised in their career of Imperial expansion, a natural result of which is that the Mahrattas is a pet aversion of patriotically minded British writers on Indian history. As if to avenge the wrong that the Mahrattas are supposed to have done to the British, their history has been portrayed as full of lies and misrepresentations."

### SPIRIT OF DISUNION.

"Gograsa" regrets the spirit of disunity and existence of fissiparous tendencies that in its opinion pervade the whole of Indian public life. The paper advise public workers to take a leaf out of the book of Western public men, who place the common good always above the personal good. In the opinion of this journal collective life in India is yet an unknown quantity while in Western countries people are trained to take a collective view-life, by their peculiar organisations and the way they work their institutions.

### KHADDAR AND GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

"Swarajya" of Poona, closely follows the line of argument followed by Mr. Mahadeo Desai in one of the recent issues of "Young India", when he discussed the question, whether or not khaddar is a political movement and if it is Government servants should take part in it or no. The paper says every social, industrial or educational movement is political in the end as it makes for developing the power of the nation and reducing that of those who have deprived it of its freedom.

### ORGANISE AND UNITE.

"Shraddhananda" writes a powerful leader on "Jallianwala Massacre", calling upon all to remember the most shameful event in British history and celebrate the National Week, every year until the day of India's liberation dawns. The paper says it is no use abusing Dyer; he was only an instrument in the hands of powerful bureaucracy. What Indians have to achieve is to end that system of Government and that could not be done until a spirit of union and strong organisation of the whole nation was an established fact.


## HOW CONSTIPATIONS RUINS YOUR HEALTH

You cannot avoid the evil consequences of Constipation, for as soon as your bowels fail to act freely and regularly, your system is poisoned. Purgative salts may give temporary relief, but to permanently overcome the trouble there is nothing better than Little Laxaliver Pills, which can be obtained from chemists at 14 annas per box. Little Laxaliver Pills give instant relief, yet they never gripe or cause pain.


## SHIA-SUNNI CONCORDAT.

### PUNJAB SHIA CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

(From a Correspondent.)

LYALLPUR, April 18.

The Second Annual Session of the Punjab Shia Conference was held on the 15th, 16th and 17th of April at Lyallpur under the presidentship of Maulana Hajee Mirza Ahmed Ali Saheb.

He dwelt at length on the atrocities perpetrated by Ibn Saud in Medina and voiced the sentiments of the community and thanked Sir Maharajah Bahadur of Mahmudabad for his noble and selfless services done to the cause of Islam in this respect.

He felt disappointed at the present condition of the Shia College of Lucknow and exhorted the community that steps be taken to remove its present unsatisfactory condition.

### RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Resolutions were passed regarding the Hedjaz affair, condemning the high-handed sacrilege perpetrated by Ibn Saud on the holy historical monuments so dear to the Muslims. A resolution proposing a vote of confidence in the deputation led by the Raja of Mahmudabad concerning Hedjaz affairs which recently waited upon H. E. the Viceroy and was unanimously passed. An appeal for raising subscriptions and funds was made by Mr Karamat Ali which was warmly responded to Rs. 1,500 were collected within a short time. Maulana Syed Ibn Hasan of Jarcha galvanized the audience into activity by an extremely instructive discourse and picutred to the assembly the honest, straightforward, God-fearing and laborious career of Hazrat Ali and his faithful, pious and dutiful consort. He concluded by condemning the atrocities of Ibn Saud and exhorting the Muslims to postpone the Haj. A resolution regarding the appointment of Takf Sub-Committee was passed. Syed Abbas Raza, Vakil of Amritsar was unanimously elected Secretary of the said Sub-Committee. Resolutions expressing dissatisfaction on the present deplorable condition of the Shia College, passed by the Aroha and Patna sections of the All-India Conference were adopted by the Provincial Conference. A resolution asking the Government for Chehlum holiday and another on the Shia-Sunni unity were passed. Many Sunni leaders and ulemas present delivered speeches supporting the resolution.

## HYDERABAD POLICE ADMINSTRATION

The Director-General of Police and Jails of the Hyderabad state in his report on the administration of the District Police says that on the whole there were less crimes committeed during the period extending over 7th of October 1924 to 5th Oct 1925 than formerly. The year under report was free from religious disturbances and riots of a notable character. Two or three cases of petty Hindu-Muslim alterations in connection with music played before mosques or Tazya processions were reported from the Aurangabad district but the police promptly checked futher developments. Agricultural prosperity led to a decrease in crime against property and the year on th whole was on of peace and quiet.

Mr. A. J. N. Lander, I.C.S., of Burma arrived in Madras on Saturday morning to study the working of the Borstal Institute at Tanjore in pursuance of the recommendation of His Majesty's Prison Commissioner who recently visited Burma to advice Government on matters of prison reform. The Government of Burma have decided to establish an institution similar to that at Tanjore and have appointed a committee for the purpose.—A.P.

### MR. KELKAR'S EFFORTS FOR UNITY.

"Kesari" publishes a full account of the several confabulations that Mr. N. C. Kelkar had with Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, when both of them were at Delhi for the Assembly session. Both of them see before them the possibility of all political parties coming together for presenting a united front to the bureaucracy. (Mr. Kelkar has prepared draft suggestions for the acceptance of Swarajist and Muslim leaders. Mr. Iyengar has practically approved of them. In the light of these considerations, the journal hopes that Mr. Iyengar's intended tour in Maharashtra and the meeting of the A.I.C.C. to be held early in May at Bombay may prove to have laid strong foundations of a coming unity of politically-minded India.


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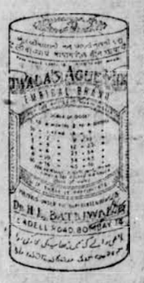

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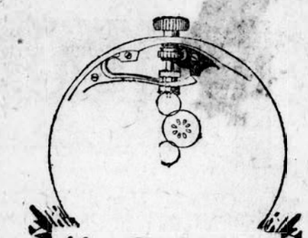

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